

Senate Panel Cuts \$10 Billion From Reagan Arms Plan

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Senate Armed Services Committee has approved a military budget \$10 billion lower than President Ronald Reagan's request, and the panel's chairman, Barry Goldwater, warned the president that he would be lucky if Congress did not cut more.

The White House announced Thursday afternoon that it would accept the committee's level of spending for fiscal 1986, which amounts to a 3 percent increase over the current year on top of another increase to make up for inflation.

Earlier Thursday, Senate Republicans and White House aides had agreed to a spending plan for fiscal year 1986 that halved Mr. Reagan's requested increase in military spending, cut many popular programs and aimed at reducing the estimated \$230-billion annual budget deficit to \$100 billion by 1988.

The Senate Armed Services Committee's measure will go to the full Senate today for a vote. The measure is loaded with divisive provisions, including more MX missiles, a surge of spending for space weapons research and a new generation of chemical weapons.

The Senate committee also attacked hotly disputed provisions giving the Defense Department new freedom to close military bases and exempting the Pentagon from a variety of labor laws.

However, Senator Les Aspin, a Democrat of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, predicted that in the end Congress would approve a freeze of some kind on military spending, cutting \$8 billion to \$10 billion more.

The Senate committee, traditionally the military's most sympathetic



President Reagan with Alfonso Robelo Callejas, left, of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, a rebel group; Arturo José Cruz, a political opposition leader; and Adolfo Calero Portocarrero of the rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

Reagan Nicaragua Plan: Bargaining With Congress

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's policy initiative on Nicaragua is essentially a plan to make peace with Congress, not with Nicaragua.

It would give the anti-government rebels in Nicaragua the right, after 60 days of negotiating with the Sandinist government, to choose whether to continue talking while \$14 million in U.S. aid is spent on food, clothing or medicine, or to take what would be left of the money in guns.

Their incentive to make concessions would be minimal.

In effect, the plan gives Nicaragua 60 days to agree to the demands of the rebels and Mr. Reagan before U.S. funding for the rebels' war resumes with full congressional backing, Nicaragua, and most Democrats, rejected the proposal Thursday for that reason.

But the plan would alter the political debate by allowing Congress to vote, at least initially, funding for the rebels that would not involve war material. This would affirm the legislators' distaste both for blood and for the Sandinists as well as offer them a chance to look tough.

The proposal marked the second time this spring that Mr. Reagan has converted weapons into bargaining chips. He got his way in Congress on the MX missile, and he hopes to make

U.S. Will Take A Larger Role In Mideast Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has decided to play a more direct diplomatic role to keep alive the latest Middle East peace initiatives by Jordan and Egypt, according to Reagan administration officials.

They said Thursday that, in addition to the previously announced visit to the region this month by Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, Secretary of State George P. Shultz is planning a visit next month if Mr. Murphy reports progress.

Mr. Shultz, who will accompany President Ronald Reagan on a trip to Western Europe in early May, has already announced that he will fly to Israel on May 10 to attend ceremonies at the Yad Vashem memorial to the Jewish victims of Nazi Germany.

Previously, State Department officials said that Mr. Shultz would return directly to Europe. He is scheduled to be in Vienna on May 14 for talks with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union and to take part on May 15 in ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the postwar independence of Austria.

But now, officials said, Mr. Shultz is likely to go to Cairo and Amman, Jordan, and possibly other places to see if he can advance the prospects for direct talks between Israel and a delegation of Jordanians and Palestinians who are not identifiable as members of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

One possibility, officials said, is for Mr. Shultz to meet jointly with the foreign ministers of Egypt and Jordan.

Edward P. Djerejian, a State Department spokesman, said Thursday that Mr. Shultz "plans to do whatever might advance the likelihood of achieving our goal of direct

Syria Warns It May Enter Sidon Battle

BEIRUT — Syria has threatened to send its soldiers into the Sidon area of southern Lebanon unless the government of President Amin Gemayel ends fighting between Christian and Moslem forces, a newspaper reported Friday.

An independent Beirut newspaper, *Al-Nahar*, said that Mr. Gemayel had received a "semi-ultimatum" from Syria to end the fighting in Sidon before it engulfed Lebanon in another civil war.

The Syrians said that if Mr. Gemayel failed they would intervene militarily, the newspaper reported.

Asked about the reports, a source in the Gemayel administration said: "Syria is determined to help Lebanon regain peace and stability, and it will not tolerate those obstructing the peace process indefinitely."

Syria maintains an estimated 30,000 soldiers in eastern and northern Lebanon.

Christians and Moslems fired at each other again Friday, killing a policeman and wounding 11 civilians, police said. Other fighting was reported in Beirut and in the central Lebanese mountains.

During the last eight days, 48 persons have been killed and 190 have been injured in Sidon.

Meanwhile, an Israeli soldier was injured Friday when guerrillas detonated a bomb as a patrol passed near the village of Qasbiyah, just inside the front Israeli line in Lebanon, the Israeli military command in Tel Aviv announced.

In Tel Aviv, Brian E. Urquhart, the UN undersecretary-general, met for an hour with Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel to discuss the future role of UN troops in southern Lebanon.

Pentagon Denies Major's Shooting Revived Dispute on East-West Policy

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has said that there are no differences between Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and Secretary of State George P. Shultz over the response to the Soviet Union for the shooting of a U.S. Army officer.

The Defense Department's chief spokesman, Michael I. Burch, said Thursday that Mr. Weinberger "is not at odds with George Shultz over this issue."

Earlier, officials of both the State and Defense Departments said the issue had revived fundamental disagreements between the two agencies over dealing with Moscow.

Mr. Burch said that Mr. Weinberger considered the shooting of the officer, Major Arthur D. Nicholson Jr., by a Soviet sentry in East Germany on March 24 to have been "an act of murder." He said Mr. Weinberger thought "that an apology is certainly necessary and he feels that we should also explore the issue of compensation" to Major Nicholson's family.

The officer, who was with a liaison unit attached to Soviet forces in East Germany, was taking photographs inside a Soviet military installation when he was shot.

State Department officials said that Mr. Shultz also believed that an apology should be required and that the issue of compensation should be explored. But they said the issues should be discussed with Soviet officials rather than be a condition for a meeting, as Mr. Weinberger seemed to suggest.

For several months, the administration has been annoyed by frequent media references to differences between Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Shultz on East-West policy.

The latest issue arose without much warning and seemed to catch the State Department by surprise, because department officials said they believed a formula for resolving questions that had arisen in connection with the March 24 killing of Major Nicholson had been cleared with the Pentagon.

Last Saturday, while Mr. Weinberger was returning to the United States from Europe, Mr. Shultz met with the Soviet ambassador to Washington, Anatoli F. Dobrynin. Later, a State Department official said that Mr. Shultz was

Japan to Observe Whaling Ban in '88

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — Japan yielded Friday to pressure from the United States and agreed to end all commercial whaling in 1988.

The announcement marked the first time Japan has publicly committed itself to bringing to a close a centuries-old industry whose preservation had been almost a point of national honor.

The decision, adopted in a cabinet meeting Friday, followed lengthy negotiations with Washington, which had threatened to cut Japan's fishing quotas in U.S. territorial waters unless the 1988 ban was adopted.

The decision was not formally linked to tense negotiations over bilateral trade now in progress between the two countries, but Japanese officials see it as a major concession to the United States.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told cabinet ministers he would send a letter to Malcolm Baldrige, the U.S. commerce secretary, formally conveying Japan's intentions. He said the agreement would include a condition that a U.S. appeals court uphold a U.S. government decision to delay putting fishing quotas in effect against Japan if it failed to stop whaling by 1986.

The United States is appealing a ruling by a lower court that ordered the government to apply the sanctions.

The Japanese move was immediately denounced by the Japan Whaling Association, whose members caught 4,600 whales in the 1982-83 season. Motonobu Inagaki, president of the association, blamed the decision on the growth

Newport Loses an Attraction: The Von Bulow Trial

By Dudley Clendinen
New York Times Service
NEWPORT, Rhode Island — Last Monday the early tourist season here began, and the gleaming, big-windward tour buses rolled once more down Bellevue Avenue, past Newport's legendary mansions: past Rosecliff, past Marble House, past The Breakers, past the walled elegance of Clarendon Court, made famous by the von Bulow trial two years ago.

Newport, which thrives on tourism, has become a kind of living museum of the ways of the rich. George Oakley, the owner of Viking Tours, calculates that his company buses alone take 50,000 paying customers past Clarendon Court each year. "A lot of people still ask where it is," he said.

Like the America's Cup yachting races, the long trial of Claus von Bulow, on charges that he had tried twice to murder his wife in her mansion by injecting her with insulin, enhanced the aura that is Newport's fame.

"It reinforced the image of Newport as a place of millionaires, of mansions, of things going on behind high walls," said Paul W. Crowley, a restaurateur who is chairman of the Newport Tourism and Convention Authority.

This Monday, as the buses roll past Clarendon Court, Mr. von Bulow's second trial on the charges will begin. His first trial ended in conviction in March 1982, but the Rhode Island Supreme Court overturned the conviction on technical grounds.

But the new trial will be held in Providence, the state capital, not here. And "Newport is not happy about it," said Dr. Earle Cohen, a retired pediatrician who owns the

GOOD FRIDAY IN JERUSALEM

Christian pilgrims, carrying a cross, follow the Via Dolorosa, the route Christ is said to have traveled to the Crucifixion. At the Vatican, the pope heard confessions and later carried a cross through Roman ruins. Page 2.



An aerial view of the district around Newport's harbor.

INSIDE

- The U.S. Treasury chief warned that the United States might lose a trade war with Japan. Page 3.
- The United States started work on a "prospective agenda" for Reagan-Gorbachev talks. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

- U.S. unemployment held steady in March at 7.3 percent. Page 7.

Personal Investing, which usually appears the second Monday of each month, will appear instead on Tuesday because of the Easter holiday.

MONDAY

Henry Kissinger discusses the lessons of the Vietnam War.

PEOPLE
HOLLEIN AWARD
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Sidon Area Divided by 'Urban Warfare'

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

HILILEA, Lebanon — A young militiaman with an impassive face stood amid a litter of empty cartridge cases in the rubble of an unfinished apartment building, playfully waving his arms like an orchestra conductor to the sound of mortar and automatic rifle fire. His name, he said, was John, and he was 16 years old. For most of his life, people had been shooting at each other in southern Lebanon.

Three weeks before, John was a high school student. But now, along with two classmates, he was manning an observation post on the front line in the latest fighting, which broke out on the outskirts of Sidon in mid-March.

All three youths were armed with assault rifles. John's was a Soviet-made Kalashnikov with a picture

of Jesus Christ taped to the stock. He said he had some kind of firearm since he was 13.

John and his friends were fighting with the Lebanese Forces, an organization of Christian militias that serve as the military arm of the Christian Phalangist Party.

A few hundred yards away, in predominantly Muslim, central Sidon and in the Palestinian refugee camps of Ain el Helweh and Mieh Mieh, people say that Christians in the villages like Hilileh, in the hills just east of town, started the latest round of fighting. According to reports from Sidon, at least 60 people, most of them Palestinian refugees, were killed last weekend by Christian artillery, rocket-propelled grenades and rifle fire.

Some Lebanese officials, among them Nabih Berri, the leader of the Shiite Muslims, charge that the

Christians are acting as proxies for the departing Israeli forces, trying to drive anti-Israeli Shiites and others further from the border.

The Christians say they came under harassment by Palestinian-backed Muslims in Sidon soon after the Israeli troops evacuated the city Feb. 16 in the first stage of the Israelis' planned withdrawal from Lebanon.

Nazar Nazarian, the regional commander of the Lebanese Forces, said in an interview that about 2,000 fighters from the Palestine Liberation Organization have returned to the Sidon camps and are "doing everything possible to return in a strong way, politically and militarily, to southern Lebanon."

Whoever started it, the battle of Sidon has evolved into the kind of urban warfare that has become

commonplace. Citizen-soldiers may fight for a day or two, then go off a few miles and resume relatively normal lives in another village.

What the Lebanese call villages are actually urban neighborhoods. A string of such villages stretches up the hill east of Sidon. Hilileh, at the front, is virtually empty of people except for fighting men. But two miles (three kilometers) away in Majdelyoun, children play in the streets and people go about their business seemingly unaware of the firing down the hill in Sidon.

Even here, one Christian family has refused to leave, though their building has twice been hit by mortar fire.

"My daughter doesn't want to leave, so I was obliged to come and be by her side," one of the occupants, a wholesale food distributor, said.

They are the only residents still in the building, the man said, as a Filipino maid served coffee to a group of Lebanese Forces fighters. The apartment was richly furnished with antiques and Oriental carpets.

Mr. Nazarian said the great majority of the Christian fighters here are local residents and that only a dozen people from the Lebanese Forces are on hand to provide "technical assistance."

Mr. Nazarian said his casualties included seven dead and 15 wounded since the fighting began. Asked why the casualties were so much higher on the other side, in Sidon, an aide responded: "There are so many more of them than when we shoot a bullet we must hit something."

Mr. Nazarian said the latest fighting started March 18, when three Christians were kidnapped in Sidon. Armed Christians went looking for them and were fired on by units of the Lebanese Army, which had moved into the area when the Israelis left in February.

He said the special battalion of Muslims, Christians and Lebanese sent to Sidon was dominated by radical Muslims, who have joined the Palestinian-backed local Muslim militias against the Christians. He said that two Christians burned a few days ago.

"Because we have been attacked by the Palestinians and by the proxies of the Palestinians, we Christians decided to defend ourselves," Mr. Nazarian said. The 70,000 Christians living in the villages east of Sidon "don't want to go back to the pre-1982 situation when they were ruled by the Palestinians in the area," he said.



A Moslem militiaman ran for cover Friday during fighting between Christian forces and Moslem militiamans around the village of Syroun, near Sidon in southern Lebanon.

Pope Hears Confessions In Easter Ceremonies

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II donned the garb of an ordinary priest and slipped into a booth in St. Peter's Basilica on Good Friday to hear the confessions of 13 worshippers at the start of a long day of mourning.

Later, the pontiff commemorated the death of Jesus Christ by carrying a wooden cross through Rome's pagan ruins in a torch-lit procession.

In Jerusalem, Christian pilgrims from around the world retraced the steps of Jesus through the narrow streets of Old Jerusalem to Calvary. Meanwhile, religious Jews cleaned their homes of bread and other leavened foods as they prepared to celebrate the Jewish Passover holiday commemorating the exodus of the Israelites from slavery under the Egyptian Pharaohs.

Passover began at sundown Friday with a traditional feast known as the Seder. It continues for eight days.

The start of Passover this year coincided with Good Friday. Thousands of Jewish tourists and Christian pilgrims have arrived in Israel in the past few days.

Led by Franciscan priests, pilgrims marched from St. Anne's Church at the start of Jerusalem's Via Dolorosa to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. The Crusader-built church encompasses both the Hill of Calvary where tradition says Jesus was crucified and the tomb where his body was placed.

The narrow alleys through which the crowds passed have been venerated since the Middle Ages as the route taken by Christ after he was condemned to die.

Church bells tolled, mingling with the Arabic calls to prayer from nearby mosques. Out of view of most pilgrims were Israeli border police, watching the procession from the rooftops.

John Paul joined the world's nearly 800 million Roman Catholics in one of the year's two fast days. Catholic adults are allowed only one full meal on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday.

All the bells in Rome's 917 churches were silent. Good Friday is the only day in the Catholic year when Mass is not said.

U.S. Denies Rift on Major

(Continued from Page 1)

pleased that the two sides had agreed that the commander of U.S. forces in Europe would meet with his Soviet counterpart in East Germany, to discuss ways of avoiding such incidents in the future.

Mr. Weinberger, who accused the Russians of "shooting first and asking questions later," has not endorsed the agreement. At a news conference on Tuesday, Mr. Weinberger said that, before the two generals meet, the United States should wait "until the Soviets make some kind of an apology that verges somewhat more slightly on civilized behavior than they have exhibited so far."

The State Department, caught by surprise by Mr. Weinberger's statement, said: "We think it is appropriate for the United States to apologize, but it is not a precondition for the talks already agreed to."

On Wednesday, appearing on television, Mr. Weinberger said it was "absolutely required" that the Soviet Union compensate Major Nicholson's family. "We think it is vital there be some form of compensation for Mrs. Nicholson," Mr. Weinberger said.

CHURCH SERVICES

AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 23 Ave. George-V, 75008 Paris. The Very Rev. James R. Leo, Dean, Metro: George-V or Alma-Marceau, Sunday 9 a.m., 11 a.m. Church school and nursery 11 a.m. Weekdays 12 noon, Tel.: 720.17.92.

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS, 13 Rue du Vieux-Colombier, 75006 Paris, Metro: St-Jacques, Sunday worship in English 9:45 a.m., Rev. A. Sommerstein, Tel.: 607.67.02.

PARIS SUBURBS
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, Rue de la Mairie, 93000 St. Denis, Metro: St-Denis, 11.15 a.m., Tel.: 749.15.29.

MONTE CARLO, 1011, Fellowship, 9 rue L. Nollet, Sunday Bible in (all ages) 9:45 a.m., 11.15 a.m., Tel.: 2551.51.

BRUXELLES
UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALIST, worship and activities in Europe, Contact: Bob, Steve Dick, Springstraat 20, 1271 Nieuw Molenbeek, Tel.: (+31) (0) 2152 53073.

STOCKHOLM
EMMANUEL CHURCH, new city center, Friendly christian fellowship, Sunday 11:00, Tel.: (08) 314051, 151725.

TRIPOLI
UNION CHURCH OF TRIPOLI, P.O. Box 6397, Andalous, Tel.: 71468, Friday services 10:30 a.m.

TO place an advertisement in this section please contact:
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WORLD BRIEFS

Explosion Reported in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (UPI) — A large explosion rocked central Baghdad on Friday shortly after Iran said it had fired a missile at the Iraqi capital in retaliation for Iraqi attacks on Iranian border towns that killed at least 39 persons.

Iraq did not confirm the attack and reporters who heard the explosion were barred from traveling to the area in central Baghdad where it occurred.

Iran also said a delegation flew to Moscow on Friday to discuss with Kremlin officials on improving relations, Iran's official news agency said. The visit comes one week after talks in Moscow between Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq and Kremlin officials.

Palestinians Claim Attack on Airliner

PARIS (AP) — The Palestinian organization Black September claimed responsibility Friday for a rocket attack Thursday on a Jordanian airliner at Athens airport.

A caller to Agence France-Presse said "one of our combat units shot a rocket at a plane of the Jordanian regime at the moment it was leaving Athens airport."

Tareq Alas el Din, a security official for Jordanian institutions and embassies abroad was aboard the plane, the caller said in Arabic, according to the French news agency. The caller said the Jordanian security official had just finished a tour "during which he applied what he recently learned from the CIA." A man fired a shoulder-launched rocket at a passenger jet of the Jordanian national airline, Alfa. The rocket failed to detonate and no one aboard the Boeing 727 was injured.

Liberia Arrests Senior Army Officer

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — The deputy commander of the presidential guard, Colonel Moses Flamant, was arrested Thursday, three days after the Liberian leader, Samuel K. Doe, said the officer raked his jeep with machine-gun fire, Radio Monrovia said.

It was also reported that three opposition political leaders had been arrested. They are Tuan Wreh, chairman of the Liberia Action Party; Harry Greaves, the party's vice chairman, and Gabriel Roberts Matthews, the chairman of the United People's Party. No reason was given for the arrest.

In another development, a criminal court on Wednesday sentenced a former U.S. marine to 10 years in prison for conspiring to overthrow Mr. Doe. William Henry Woodhouse, who said both his legs were paralyzed, pleaded guilty to being a mercenary. Prosecutors said that a Liberian, Elmer Johnson, had hired Mr. Woodhouse for \$200,000 in the United States last October to help a group of Liberian soldiers overthrow Mr. Doe and install a Marxist regime.

Germans Protest at U.S. Missile Base

MUTLANGEN, West Germany (UPI) — Police detained Friday six anti-nuclear protesters who climbed a fence at a U.S. missile base, erected a six-foot wooden cross and lit a small "peace" candle.

On the first of four days of planned national peace demonstrations, six persons threw a piece of carpet over the barbed wire on top of an eight-foot fence at the Mutlangen military base and climbed into a security zone in front of an inner fence of the base, police said. Eight other demonstrators, wearing masks, escaped after storming a police car near the base, which is 30 miles (48 kilometers) east of Stuttgart. No one was injured.

In Britain, hundreds of anti-nuclear demonstrators marched toward a planned U.S. cruise missile site north of London to begin an Easter weekend rally expected to attract 20,000 protesters. Three groups of demonstrators, organized to protest the bases of nuclear missiles in Britain, left towns of Leicester, Stevenage and Cambridge to converge on a base at Molesworth, which is scheduled to house 64 cruise missiles by the end of 1988.

U.S. Warns on Spray Can Propellants

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Environmental Protection Agency has released a new study suggesting that the Earth's protective ozone layer will remain in jeopardy unless deeper cuts are made in the worldwide production of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFC, once widely used in the United States as spray can propellants.

The report projects more severe potential damage to the ozone layer than any major study to date. But it agrees with the others that some effects — such as allowing significantly more cancer-causing ultraviolet radiation to reach the ground — are not likely to occur until well into the next century.

Overall, use of CFC has dropped in recent years, chiefly because its employment as an aerosol propellant was largely banned in the United States and somewhat restricted in Europe. But its use is still growing in other applications, especially as a coolant in refrigeration and air-conditioning systems.

For the Record

President Erich Honecker of East Germany will visit Italy April 23 and 24 in what will be his first trip to a NATO country, the news agency ADP confirmed Friday.

British customs officers began a slowdown strike at air and sea ports Friday over a pay dispute, but officials said delays for Easter weekend vacationers were so far minimal. However, they fear the strike will escalate Monday as traffic is swelled with returning vacationers. (AP)

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige will travel to the Soviet Union, China and India in May for talks on expanding U.S. trade, the Commerce Department announced. (AP)

Tancredio Neves, 75, president-elect of Brazil, was breathing through a respirator Friday following a fifth abdominal operation and the government said he had improved since an earlier report that he was in critical condition. (AP)

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire will pay a visit to Israel next month, Israeli radio reported in Jerusalem on Friday. Zaire is one of the few African countries to have relations with Israel. (AP)

Indian and Pakistani troops have been exchanging fire for the past month in the disputed Kashmir region, leaving four Pakistanis and an Indian soldier dead, the United News of India reported Thursday. (AP)

Reagan Aims Plan at Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

"humanitarian assistance" of food, medicine and clothing for the rebels "is really logistical supplies for an army."

Mr. Barnes said that the national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, "was told by both Republicans and Democrats that people will regard this as a subterfuge for getting the money." Mr. McFarlane briefed congressional leaders on the proposal Thursday.

Mr. Reagan did not help his case when he made clear that he will somehow continue to aid the rebels, "no matter what happens."

A senior administration official argued that Nicaragua has only to make some concessions to keep the talks going and the fighting halted indefinitely.

"The president will not allow the contrast to walk away from the table," the official said. "This is the first time the Sandinistas can be sure that their actions will determine whether there is funding or not" for the rebels.

But the Nicaraguan ambassador, Carlos Tumenmann, said Thursday that Nicaragua rejected the agenda for the talks.

"This is a threat against our government," Mr. Tumenmann said. "It is only a maneuver to impress the Congress and get them to provide the \$14 million."

Mr. Tumenmann said that Mr. Reagan's entire plan was based on one offered March 1 in Costa Rica by Arturo Jose Cruz, a former Sandinist ambassador to the United States who became an opposition leader, along with exiled Nicaraguan businessmen and political leaders of the largest armed opposition group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

That proposal, which Nicaragua rejected, demanded that the Sandinistas, the Nicaraguan state and

AMERICA



IN MEMORIAM
Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.
members in Atlanta
the civil rights leader

Airlines To End Reservation Bias
United, American and World Airlines, under pressure from the Reagan administration and Congress, agreed to end a discriminatory system of reserving seats for passengers who are not U.S. citizens.

The three airlines reported that they had agreed to end the practice of reserving seats for non-U.S. citizens on flights to and from the United States.

Under the new system, airlines will reserve seats for non-U.S. citizens on flights to and from the United States only if the flight is part of a scheduled service to a foreign country.

The airlines said they had agreed to end the practice of reserving seats for non-U.S. citizens on flights to and from the United States only if the flight is part of a scheduled service to a foreign country.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

This Problem Is Global

Comment on the threats by the U.S. Congress to set up new barriers against Japanese goods can miss an important point: The threats imply serious danger for the world as a whole. This is not a private fight. Anyone can get hurt. The international implications can be enormous. This is not an affair that can be left to the two present protagonists.

America's problem is not just a bilateral trade deficit with Japan; it is in deficit with virtually all countries because of its own policy. Japan's problem is not just that it is in large surplus with America because of the overvalued dollar; it is in huge surplus with the whole world because its domestic demand is too weak and obstacles to imports are being broken down only gradually.

U.S. sanctions against Japanese goods would be harmful for the whole world. To some extent they would shift America's excess imports away from Japan to other foreign suppliers, thus turning U.S. congressional wrath elsewhere. More important, they would divert Japan's massive exports to other recipients, thus merely transferring the problem across frontiers. This could quickly lead to a real international beggar-my-neighbor contest, each country trying to outdo the rest in trade controls. That could trigger a new crisis for the capitalist countries of the world — the 1930s come again.

It would not take much today to topple the global economy. Social tensions are high. Exchange markets are on thin ice. The

financial position of the poorer debtor countries — and of the banks who have lent to them — is still perilous. The level of confidence in most of the industrialized world remains low. A trade war could quickly tilt the balance toward disaster.

The bilateral arguments between America and Japan look faintly absurd when it is realized how little power the leaders on either side of the Pacific really have in economic affairs. Prime Minister Nakasone is probably as sincere in his desire to liberalize trade as President Reagan is in his desire to reduce his budget deficit, but neither has full power over his warring party factions.

If what America wants is a fairer system governing imports into Japan, of say, telecommunications equipment, the problem is arguably not about the system itself but about how it is administered once it has been put in place. We must recognize that Japan is traditionally highly inward-looking. It is trying to look out, both in trade and in capital movements, but that will take time.

Instead of sailing into violent attack, the United States should see how Japan's new systems work in practice. Unilateral action should not replace international procedures for settling trade disputes. What America does about Japan will affect the world as a whole, and this is not the moment to take risks. There is a global problem that needs to be discussed and treated globally.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Ankara Should Do More

The visit to Washington of Turkey's prime minister has revived the difficult question of how the United States should treat a strategic partner and NATO ally whose standards of democratic practice do not meet the Western norm. Turkey again has an elected government, but a new and fragile one with limited powers; the military still rules directly in one province of three. Turkey international rights policies continue to evoke international concern. In addition, Ankara maintains a military occupation in a neighboring state, Cyprus. It has acted in a way to persuade Greeks, who bear their own responsibility for the friction, that it is building up military power to use in its several serious disputes with them.

The Turks deeply resent it, of course, when Americans condition their aid or even their moral and political approval on matters that Turkey considers either internal or irrelevant to American-Turkish friendship. They react with stubborn displays of nationalism or with grudging explanations of their special political circumstances, not least the fierce campaign of terror and destabilization that Turkey suffered in the 1970s, apparently at Soviet instigation. They complain that their grievances — like the assassination of their diplomats by Armenians — go relatively untended in Western eyes.

To Reagan administration officials, it is pretty much an open-and-shut case. They are unabashedly sympathetic to Turkey, its security requests and, lately, its new Reagan-like

economic policy. The Greek government of Andreas Papandreu inadvertently "helps" with pronouncements like the one Mr. Papandreu made while Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal was in Washington. He said Greece sees no danger from its Communist neighbors but feels threatened by its ally, Turkey.

The Reagan administration does not avert its gaze from human rights, stating in its latest report that Turkish torture cases number "in the hundreds." But, unlike many of its critics, the administration sees no value — sees a negative value — in injecting human rights directly into Turkish-American consultations on political questions and military aid.

The prevailing view is that the prime minister is already doing his best in heavy circumstances. If he is, it is not good enough. The Turks deserve much respect for their efforts to build a stable and just society and for their contribution to Western security, but sometimes they ask for excessive allowance. That the military and police may not be under adequate civilian control does not make the torture cases and other alleged violations any more palatable. Turkish officials appear to believe that only naive liberals who do not understand Turkey, or cynical extremists who understand Turkey all too well, bring up issues of human rights and democracy. This is a distortion that separates Turkey from the Western community whose full favor it seeks.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Illegally Deporting Lebanese

The only way Israel could make the deportation of Lebanese legal would be by recognizing the detainees as prisoners of war, in which case they would be removed from the domain of the Fourth Geneva Convention into that of the Third. This, however, would entail recognizing them as members of an organized resistance movement and allowing a neutral country to act as protecting power to look after their interests. Israel is not, it seems, prepared to grant that degree of legitimacy to the Lebanese resistance, which for her is simply "terrorism." Perhaps the most disturbing aspect of the affair is that the Israeli authorities have told the International Committee of the Red Cross that the prisoners will be taken back "to a new prison camp now being built in southern Lebanon." If Israel is in process of withdrawing completely from Lebanon, what is it doing building new prison camps there?

— The Times (London).

Priority to Space Cooperation

The problem is that we hear a lot more about competition than about cooperation. If we are to have cooperation on space defenses research, then it stands to reason that this ought to be the highest priority of the Geneva talks. For that matter, cooperation ought to be

the highest priority at the impending summit meeting between President Reagan and the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev. Cooperation instead of confrontation will be no easy endeavor, given the history of the past four years. President Reagan will have to ignore the shrill voices crying that the Soviets are not to be trusted one inch, that they want all give and no take. As Paul Nitze has made clear, a minimum degree of trust is essential in any negotiation; otherwise, we can just forget the talks and get on with the arms race.

— The Baltimore Evening Sun.

Bach's Last Lines Look Ahead

Although a pious believer, Johann Sebastian Bach saw no conflict between "sacred" and "secular" music and could compose a cantata on the pleasures of drinking coffee. He got in trouble at his first post, as organist at the New Church in Arnstadt, for "going into the wine cellar during the sermon" and for allowing a "strange maiden" to solo in the church.

Bach died on July 28, 1750. His final work, dictated from his deathbed, was the unfinished chorale prelude "Before Thy Throne I Now Approach," with a final verse that sums up his faith: "Grant that my end may worthy be, and that I wake Thy face to see."

— David E. Anderson (UPI).

Why Reagan Truly Should Visit Dachau

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — West Germans have a deservedly positive image. From the ashes of defeat they built a society that compares favorably in almost every way with any society one might name. In international affairs the German voice has been muted, but the German contribution has been constructive. Why humiliate friends? Why visit the sins of the fathers on the sons?

So President Reagan, explaining his decision not to visit the site of a former concentration camp during his trip to West Germany next month, has said: "I think [the Germans] should be recognized for the democracy that they've created and the democratic principles they now espouse."

But this stand overlooks both the real significance of the Holocaust and an important presidential role. Regarding the former, the key issue is not what happened, but why it happened. And the answer is unlikely to embarrass only Germans.

It is true that the historical relationship between Jews and Germans is troubled. Germany's greatest religious figure, Martin Luther, denounced Jews in terms that now seem taken from manifestos of the Nazi period. Luther, attacking this "damned, evil race" who had wealth because "they have robbed and stolen from us by their usury," called for a "merciful severity" that would include "setting fire to their synagogues and schools and covering over what will not burn with earth so that no man will ever see a stone or cinder of them again."

But Luther was not the only religious leader, nor Germans the only people, to place another people outside the circle of the community. It is a characteristic of modern nationalism for each people to claim qualities that it denies can exist in others.

The first European settlers in North America, who believed themselves a chosen people, regarded blacks as inferior and exterminated the Indian tribes that stood in the way of white Christians.

The Western colonial powers were convinced of their own superiority and therefore felt no qualms in their ruthless use of force to bring "civilization" to "lesser breeds without the law."



Today Iraqi generals speak of Iranian soldiers as "insects." Most Arab leaders, through their extreme rhetoric, attempt to dehumanize Israel and its citizens. A former Israeli army chief of staff recently called for a policy of control over the Palestinians on the West Bank that would treat them like "drugged roaches in a bottle."

Franklin Roosevelt once observed that the presidency is not merely an administrative job, it is "pre-eminently a place of moral leadership." President Reagan would have gone to Dachau not to remind the world of German crimes but to honor the dead and instruct the living.

In that role he would have helped all to remember a period in history that should be unforgettable but is not. In the mid-1970s, 102 West German teachers asked students in different grades to explain what they had heard about Hitler. The results were a disaster. Many had never heard of him. Some believed he was born in the early 19th century or thought he was an Italian.

Gordon Craig, an eminent scholar of Germany and professor emeritus at Stanford University, has correctly pointed out that young American students might reproduce similar mistakes if asked to write down what they had heard about Franklin Roosevelt. The point, while true, is not reassuring.

In the 1930s and '40s Western civilization broke down. It almost disappeared. Ignorance of that

period — in particular, abandonment of efforts to determine the reasons for the breakdown — can pose a much greater threat than similar ignorance about any other period in modern history.

Many non-Germans find solace in a belief that Hitler's success could have taken place only in Germany. They then increase their personal culpability by urging Germans to confess their unique culpability. Since German officials carried out the Holocaust, the German nation does shoulder a special responsibility. But we all know that extreme movements of the nationalistic variety exist in many countries. The United States, for example, has recently learned of a small, viciously anti-black, anti-Semitic movement in Idaho.

Other countries have not faced Germany's misfortune of having their extremist movements led by someone with Hitler's extraordinary political gifts. Were that to happen, can we be so certain that the institutional barriers to extremism would prove any stronger than they did in Germany?

Hitler was an extreme deformation of modern nationalism, which exalts a community at the expense of those outside it. This form of distorted nationalism has already plunged us into two world wars and may one day bring on a third. Identifying in Hitler and in his society what may remain in our own is therefore essential to our survival.

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About Propping Up Privilege With Innocent Pain

By Harvey Cox

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — History's memorable trials — those of Socrates, Galileo, Dreyfus — often tell more about the persistence of malice than about the defendants. The trial of Jesus is no exception.

A piecing together of the sometimes contradictory evidence of the Gospels with more recent knowledge about Roman-occupied Palestine still leaves crucial unanswered questions. It is to write down what they had heard about Jesus that the eyes of the Romans, with what they foresaw would be catastrophic consequences.

They moved quickly. Without the consent — possibly even without the knowledge — of the rest of the council, they had Jesus seized at night, to avoid popular opposition, and interrogated, in clear defiance of Jewish legal procedure. But their original charge, that he blasphemed against the Temple, had to be dropped. Like many Jews, Jesus probably felt that the leaders of the Temple were corrupt and connived with Rome, but he never opposed worship in the Temple, so when no witnesses could be found to make a blasphemous charge stick, his accusers decided to get Pilate to execute him for subversion.

Roused from bed, Pilate at first refused to condemn Jesus. Learning that Herod, the governor of Galilee, Jesus' home province, was in town for the Passover, he adroitly tried to palm the case off on him. Although Herod had be-

headed John the Baptist earlier when the rabble had begun to support him, in the end he would not take Jesus off Pilate's hands.

Exasperated, Pilate told the accusers of Jesus that he could find no cause for capital punishment, and suggested that the prisoner be flogged and released. Here the trial might have ended, but the antagonists of Jesus, now joined by a crowd recruited from Temple merchants and employees who had reason to oppose Jesus, told Pilate: This man claims he is a king. We have no king but Caesar. If you let this man go, you are no friend of Caesar's. Free Barabbas.

Pilate was surely not fooled by this show of patriotism; he knew these people had little loyalty to the emperor and no use for Barabbas. They were threatening a complaint to Rome in order to rid themselves of the Nazarene and assuage the ire of ultra-nationalists by getting Barabbas out. That way, everybody might make it through one more Passover without an insurrection.

Pilate complied. The life of one more Jew seemed a small price to pay for a little stability.

Christians give the death of Jesus a variety of theological meanings. On the historical plane, he was one more victim of a cynical power play. His death tells us nothing in particular about Jews or Romans, but it speaks volumes about the human propensity to prop up tenuous positions of privilege with the pain of innocent people.

The writer, professor of divinity at Harvard University, is author of "Religion in the Secular City." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Democracy Is Winning, but the Betting Stays Open

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Freedom House, the human rights monitoring organization, says 1984 was "a good year for freedom." In its recently issued report it confirms a trend it has been noticing for several years — that democracy seems to be on a winning streak. Yet there are many who would dispute the organization's optimism about the long run.

The short-run progress is indisputable. In the last century, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil entered the democratic fold, leaving in South America only Chile, Guyana, Surinam and Paraguay out in the cold. In Central America all but already democratic Belize and Costa Rica took steps toward becoming freer societies. In the rest of the world countries as varied as Egypt and Jordan, Iran and South Korea loosened the political reins.

In historical terms we can see four phases in the history of the modern democratic regimes. The first was led by the United States in the 18th century. By mid-century the American colonies were more democratic than Britain. In fact it was the threat to their political freedoms by the re-imposition of British parliamentary rule that precipitated the secession.

During the following century democratic regimes gradually emerged in Europe, the British dominions and a few Latin American countries. James Bryce, the British historian, speculated that movement toward democracy could be "a natural trend due to a general law of social progress."

But the trend was reversing as he spoke. World War I, supposedly fought for democracy, can seem in retrospect to have been the opposite. In the years after the democracy died in Germany, Italy, Austria, Poland, the Baltic States, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Argentina, Brazil and Japan.

The third phase was the aftermath of World War II, when the allies successfully reintroduced or imposed democracy in West Germany, Austria, Italy and Japan and tried unsuccessfully to do so in South Korea. At the same time there was the great surge of decolonization. For the first few years of independence many former British and French territories adopted Europe's democratic forms.

The fourth phase has been underway particularly in the Third World. After rising in the 1950s and early '60s, the number of democracies fell in the late '60s and early '70s, only to rise again in the late '70s and early '80s. At present the curve is upward, the rapid progress in Latin America being the principal influence. But will it last? Is a fifth phase under way?

The long-run argument about whether democracy is advancing is complex and contradictory. A decade ago Seymour Martin Lipset published a seminal study in which he

postulated that the "more well-to-do a nation, the greater the chances that it will sustain democracy." Wealth produces higher levels of literacy, education and mass media development. It also moderates the tensions of political conflict, since it gives full political leaders alternative opportunities and produces the wherewithal to facilitate accommodation and compromise. Moreover, the more industrialized and complex a society is, the more difficult it is to govern efficiently by authoritarian means.

If that argument is right, economic development in the Third World and in the Communist countries should encourage the emergence of democracy. Is this happening? Not necessarily, argues Samuel Huntington, the Harvard academic and former U.S. National Security Council staff member, in a recent essay. The East Asian countries have had a phenomenal rate of economic growth in the last 25 years, yet they have made little progress toward democracy.

Mr. Huntington argues that other factors besides wealth have to be considered. An autonomous bourgeoisie, he argues, is one of the most important contributory factors. Democracy has seldom if ever been instituted by mass popular action. It is a creature of the middle classes.

Religion also appears important.

Christianity and Hinduism seem hospitable to democracy; Islam, Confucianism and Buddhism are less so.

The chief influence, for Mr. Huntington, is a market capitalist economy. Capitalism demands a dispersion of economic power and this creates alternatives and counters to state power. He sees this as an absolute precondition of democracy. He is skeptical about democracy taking another leap forward; it can happen, he says, only if capitalism spreads.

Raymond Gastil, author of the Freedom House report, disagrees. He notes that very democratic regimes, such as in the Scandinavian countries, have major socialist ingredients. Conversely, capitalism can reinforce dictatorial power, as in Anastasio Somoza's Nicaragua or in Chile, Saudi Arabia and South Korea.

While it is true that communism as presently practiced has not spawned democracy, it is conceivable that noncapitalist society could become democratic. Much of Eastern Europe, without Moscow's braking mechanism, might do so. China, once the thousands of students it has sent to the West return, may loosen up further. To say these countries must renounce socialism to become democratic is to play into Moscow's hands.

Mr. Gastil, for one, expects a near-democratic world within a century.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Terror in Lebanon

In response to the report "Israeli Raid Villages East of Sidon, Kill 21 Guerrillas" (March 22):

When Jacques Aboachar, a French journalist, was arrested in Afghanistan for entering the country illegally, one French government protest followed another until he was released. After Israeli killed two CBS journalists on March 21, President Reagan all but justified the killing.

Israeli soldiers have committed acts of cold-blooded murder in Lebanon. Their tanks drove over cars filled with civilians. They dynamited homes, erased orchards, burned crops. This was reported blandly because of Israel's claims that the victims were suspected terrorists.

Whether or not someone resisting foreign occupation is a terrorist, it is

obvious that what the Israelis have done in southern Lebanon is terrorism. I wonder what the reaction of the American media would be if one day Arab armies swept through Israeli villages the way the Israelis have been doing in southern Lebanon.

I do not represent any particular government or party, but I represent a new generation of Arabs who are growing frustrated with the United States — not because we do not like Coca-Cola or hamburgers, but because the American stand on the Middle East is grossly unjust.

ABIR BAMEH, Paris.

'Rebels' in Afghanistan?

A front-page report ("Leaders Received in Russia," March 15) contained the following sentence: "Sov-

iet troops have been helping Mr. Karmal's government put down a Moslem insurrection since December 1979, and Soviet media often accuse Western nations of aiding rebel camps in Pakistan."

That wording gives a distinct aura of legitimacy to "Mr. Karmal's government." Has it been forgotten that Afghanistan was invaded by the Soviet Union and is at present occupied by at least 120,000 Soviet troops? Babrak Karmal was brought to Afghanistan and installed as the head of a puppet regime after the invasion.

Afghanistan's battle against overwhelming odds has entered its sixth year. Were the freedom fighters who formed the Resistance in occupied Europe during World War II referred to as "rebels"?

TARIQ AREF, Rome.

Bases, Missiles in Greece

Regarding "Greece First? Papandreu Provokes a Showdown" (March 26) by L.S. Stavrianos:

Constantine Caramanlis was perfectly correct in his negative answer to Andreas Papandreu's question in Parliament in 1979 on whether or not nuclear weapons were stored at U.S. bases in Greece. Such nuclear warheads are stored in Greece under special agreements were then, and are to this day, stored under the control of the Greek armed forces and the double key system, which means that they cannot be used without permission from both the Greek and the U.S. governments. Mr. Papandreu has not contended otherwise since becoming prime minister in 1981.

Mr. Caramanlis was equally correct in stating that U.S. facilities in Greece could not be used for war operations without permission of the Greek government. The unilateral use of these installations, to which Professor Stavrianos is referring, applies to peacetime and not wartime operation and is justified by the fact that the U.S. Heraklion base is not a military operational facility but an electronic intelligence gathering unit. The 1983 Defense and Economic Cooperation Agreements signed by the Papandreu government have essentially confirmed these arrangements. The one and only missile-firing range in Greece is a NATO training facility, manned and operated exclusively by the Greek armed forces.

JOHN A. TZOUNIS, Athens.

The writer is a member of the Hellenic Parliament and a former Greek ambassador to the United States.

FROM OUR APRIL 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Alaska to Get Floating Justice

NEW YORK — The Treasury Department in Washington, acting on the suggestion of Governor Clark of Alaska, has decided upon a novel plan for coping with lawlessness in the salmon canneries dotting the Alaskan coast. These localities are inhabited only in summer, and hitherto it has been difficult to bring offenders to justice. In Governor Clark's plan justice will be taken to them, and those convicted will be brought back to civilization and jailed. Judge Cushman, accompanied by a deputy marshal, an assistant U.S. district attorney, a grand jury and a petit jury will soon embark on a cutter which will be converted into a floating court of justice. The cutter will cruise along 2,000 miles of coast, stopping to try and sentence prisoners and stowing them in the hold until the end of the cruise.

1935: Strachey Returns, Denies Guilt

SOUTHAMPTON — St. John Strachey, Communist, writer and former Labor M.P. whose views on Communism led to deportation proceedings by the United States, stepped ashore here this afternoon from the liner Bernagaria with the message that Communism is growing in America. Mr. Strachey said he thought that the American government authorities studying his case would find they had been justified in dropping action. He said he had established that "I neither attempted nor advocated the overthrow of the United States government during my lecture tour." Mr. Strachey said he had not made a false statement in applying for a visa to visit America when he answered "no" to the question asked of all prospective visitors, whether he intended to overthrow the United States government.

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In Europe, New Approaches To Fighting Unemployment

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — When a business executive from Troyes, a small city southeast of Paris, lost his job two years ago, he became eligible to pick up 12 monthly unemployment checks for 90 percent of his former salary.

Instead, like thousands of others recently laid off in France, he chose as an option that provided six months' unemployment pay in a lump sum and used it to start a new business.

His messenger and transport company is one of 40,000 businesses started each year with unemployment benefits as capital.

The method, which accounted for a third of all new French companies in 1983, has been copied by Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Sweden and may be tried in the United States.

Until the late 1970s, unemployment was higher in the United States than in Western Europe. Now the trends have been reversed. Since it rose to 9.5 percent in 1982, U.S. unemployment has dropped steadily to the current 7.3 percent, while joblessness in Europe has risen relentlessly for a decade. In 1983, it moved into double digits, and this year it will pass 11.5 percent, afflicting almost 20 million Europeans.

A handful of countries — notably Sweden and Austria with multi-tiered social programs, Norway, which is rich in oil, and Luxembourg and Iceland, which have small populations — have kept unemployment low, often by subsidizing troubled businesses. But elsewhere it has soared. In 1970, Turkey was the only European

country with double-digit unemployment. Now Britain, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Ireland, Portugal and Spain, with a peak rate of 20 percent, share this problem. France may join them this year.

High unemployment tends to be self-perpetuating. About 40 percent of the unemployed in Britain and France and 30 percent in West Germany have not worked for more than a year. Often these people lose skills, suffer declining health and become discouraged.

However, high unemployment has not shaken political stability in Europe, probably because benefits are usually generous. Conservative governments have been re-elected in West Germany and Britain in recent years.

But even Europe's relatively generous benefits trail away after two years. In France, unemployment is a leading reason for President François Mitterrand's uncertain prospects in parliamentary elections next year. In Britain, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher says creating jobs is her top priority.

However, Europeans believe they cannot tackle unemployment President Ronald Reagan's way, by boosting the economy with the help of a huge budget deficit.

President Mitterrand tried this in 1981 and wound up with unacceptable inflation, a severe trade gap and a collapsing franc.

The American option, which rests on the unique position of the dollar as a reserve currency, isn't open to others, says Britain's chancellor of the exchequer, Nigel Lawson.

So the West Europeans are promoting job-creation plans and trying to discover why the United

States has created 15 million new jobs in 10 years while Europe was lost 2 million. All their governments have centralized information about job openings and are teaching new skills to the unemployed.

The Netherlands says it has created 50,000 jobs by adopting a 32-hour workweek, while cutting wages 20 percent. Belgian companies are being urged to take similar action.

Increasingly, European governments are blaming their difficulties on ossifying regulations. Originally designed to protect employment, some of these rules are pricing workers out of jobs and converting higher demand into inflation.

Economists try to estimate how much unemployment is needed to stabilize inflation, a concept known as the NAIRU, or non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment.

European NAIRUs are rising, suggesting inflexible economies. West Germany achieved stable prices with unemployment of only 1.6 percent in 1971-75, according to a new study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. But by 1981-83, the jobless figure was 8 percent. Similar increases were reported for France, Britain and the Netherlands.

Meanwhile, the U.S. rate has fallen.

Some rigidities are being eased. Italy, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium no longer tie wages to inflation. Spain and Belgium have made it easier to dismiss young workers, but not old ones. France, the Netherlands, Denmark and West Germany recently cut social benefits slightly, and Britain has cut payroll taxes a bit.



ASIAN WELCOME — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain is accompanied by Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia after arriving in Kuala Lumpur Friday for a three-day visit and talks on trade, air service and armaments. This is the first stop on a tour of Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India and Saudi Arabia.

Ozal Defends Martial Law in Turkey

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has defended Turkey's continuing crackdown on "terrorists" as necessary to ensure that his country's return to democracy is successful. He predicted that "if everything goes all right, martial law will be ended in a year to a year and a half."

At a meeting with editors and reporters from The Washington Post on Thursday, Mr. Ozal defended his government against charges that human rights violations were continuing more than a year after the Turkish armed forces ended four years of military rule.

Mr. Ozal, who was elected late in 1983, acknowledged that from 7,000 to 8,000 people arrested on political charges are still in prison. But he maintained that "they are terrorists, mostly of the Marxist-Leninist type," and he said that the number is far below the 30,000 under detention at the height of the military crackdown.

Mr. Ozal noted that since he took office, martial law has been eliminated in all but 23 of Turkey's 67 provinces. While the most populous areas around Ankara and Istanbul are still under martial law, he said the situation is reviewed every four months, with the aim of eliminating martial law in roughly a year.

Reagan administration officials publicly have praised what they consider improvements in Turkey's record on rights and have said that they expect progress to continue. However, rights groups contend that torture, imprisonment of people without formal charges and tight press censorship are still prominent features of Turkish life.

Mr. Ozal also expressed concern about an alleged campaign in neighboring Bulgaria for the forced

assimilation of the Turkish community there. Rioting by Turks resisting the Communist Bulgarian government's efforts to force them to give up their Moslem religion and adopt Bulgarian names has been reported recently.

The Turkish leader said the Soviet Union, which has enormous influence over Bulgaria, "has said nothing at all" in response to Turkey's pleas that Bulgaria cease these activities.

He added that Turkey's only recourse was "to do our best to awaken public opinion in Islamic countries and elsewhere" to the plight of Turks in Bulgaria.

"We can't make a war against Bulgaria," he said.

Wednesday, Mr. Ozal broadened what has become known as his "olive branch campaign" toward Greece in a speech sponsored by Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies.

He called on Greece to sign "an agreement of friendship, good-neighboredness, conciliation and cooperation."

He also repeated his offer that he is "ready to meet any time, anywhere" with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece. But Athens has already turned down this proposal as neither "serious nor responsible."

Mr. Ozal also expressed concern about an alleged campaign in neighboring Bulgaria for the forced

Soviet Jews See Hope Of Easing on Exit Visas

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A flurry of exit permits issued in Moscow has raised hopes among Jews that the upturn in relations with the United States may lead to more emigration.

Jews who have long been waiting for visas and Western diplomats note that overall figures have not shown any significant increase and that the impression of movement may be the result of a disproportionate number of visas issued in Moscow.

But they agree that the approval of visas for several people who have long been refused permission to emigrate and the fact that so many visas are being issued here suggest a deliberate signal from the authorities.

According to officials in Israel, 97 people received visas in March, only marginally more than in most recent months. But most of these visas went to Moscow residents.

Reports from Israel spoke of as many as 30 people a day receiving visas and of 280 expected departures in April. But Moscow sources said these figures could not be verified.

The new expectations derive from the fact that the Soviet authorities have treated Jewish emigration as a lever in relations with the United States. Emigration for Soviet citizens in general is severely restricted, but Jews, apparently as a result of pressure from within the Soviet Union and from abroad, have been allowed to emigrate in large numbers since the late 1960s.

Departures peaked at 51,000 in 1979, the last year of more or less smooth Soviet-American relations, and then declined precipitously as relations deteriorated over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the rise, and then the repression, of the Solidarity movement in Poland and the collapse of the arms talks in

late 1983. Only 896 Jews left the Soviet Union last year.

But the decision last year to restart arms negotiations led many Soviet Jews to expect an upturn in emigration. The flurry of visas given to Moscow residents in March, coinciding with the opening of new arms talks in Geneva and prospects for a summit meeting, have been viewed as a signal of Soviet intentions.

"I think we can expect substantial changes at this time," said Alexander Y. Lerner, a physicist who has been refused an emigration visa for more than 15 years.

He and others said that, in addition to the renewed arms talks, the Russians were looking to a visit next week by Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and a visit next month by Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige.

Reports from Israel spoke of as many as 30 people a day receiving visas and of 280 expected departures in April. But Moscow sources said these figures could not be verified.

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Departures peaked at 51,000 in 1979, the last year of more or less smooth Soviet-American relations, and then declined precipitously as relations deteriorated over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the rise, and then the repression, of the Solidarity movement in Poland and the collapse of the arms talks in

late 1983. Only 896 Jews left the Soviet Union last year.

But the decision last year to restart arms negotiations led many Soviet Jews to expect an upturn in emigration. The flurry of visas given to Moscow residents in March, coinciding with the opening of new arms talks in Geneva and prospects for a summit meeting, have been viewed as a signal of Soviet intentions.

"I think we can expect substantial changes at this time," said Alexander Y. Lerner, a physicist who has been refused an emigration visa for more than 15 years.

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Soviet Moves Again to Curb Excessive Drinking

Agence France-Press

MOSCOW — The ruling Soviet Politburo has adopted measures to curb alcoholism, a sign of the determination of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to shake Soviet society free of the ills of corruption, indiscipline and drunkenness.

On Thursday, the Politburo adopted, "a series of social, political, economic, administrative, medical and other measures to intensify the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and to eliminate these phenomena from life in our society," the official press agency, Tass, reported Thursday.

No details were given of the measures that were adopted at the meeting, the Politburo's third since Mr. Gorbachev took power on March 11.

The official newspaper Pravda noted last week the disastrous effects of alcoholism on the national economy and pointed out that in many shops one cannot find fresh milk or cream, but plenty of vodka is available.

The first statement on discipline under Mr. Gorbachev, released March 21, set the new tone, underlining "the need to strengthen discipline, at work, in the state and the party, to lead a determined fight against pretense, irresponsibility and everything which goes against the norms of socialist life."

Soviet youth is the prime concern, as efforts to implant Marxism-Leninism in the national consciousness come up against indifference among youngsters.

Also on Thursday, the government newspaper Izvestia published a report from the Crime Prevention Institute about the rising numbers of youths who do not want to work. They are referred to as "parasites."

Refusal to work, which is punishable by two years in prison, leads to drunkenness, according to the institute, which also said that 80 percent of "parasites" were said to be alcoholics and the cause of three-fourths of crimes.

The concern is by no means new, as the authorities have long hit out at drunkenness, absenteeism and laziness at work. President Yuri V. Andropov stepped up the attempts to cure such evils during his brief period in power after the death of Leonid I. Brezhnev in November 1982.

Absenteeism cost the Soviet Union 125 billion working hours in 1983, equivalent to 60 million workers a year, according to Izvestia.

A confidential report from the Soviet Academy of Science, obtained by Agence France-Press last December but whose authenticity was challenged by Soviet officials, said there were 40 million alcoholics and drunks in the Soviet Union in 1980, in a population of 267 million.

Luxembourg Cathedral Fire

LUXEMBOURG — Fire raged through Notre Dame Cathedral in Luxembourg on Friday, reducing its spire to rubble and threatening to bring down the roof of the nave.

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48x 5,000 DM	48x 5,000 DM	48x 5,000 DM	48x 5,000 DM
240x 1,000 DM	240x 1,000 DM	240x 1,000 DM	240x 1,000 DM
2,400x 200 DM	2,400x 200 DM	2,400x 200 DM	2,400x 200 DM
12,000x 20 DM	12,000x 20 DM	12,000x 20 DM	12,000x 20 DM
16,000x 10 DM	16,000x 10 DM	16,000x 10 DM	16,000x 10 DM
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4x 60,000 DM	8x 60,000 DM
4x 50,000 DM	8x 50,000 DM
4x 40,000 DM	8x 40,000 DM
4x 30,000 DM	8x 30,000 DM
4x 25,000 DM	8x 25,000 DM
4x 20,000 DM	8x 20,000 DM
4x 15,000 DM	8x 15,000 DM
4x 10,000 DM	8x 10,000 DM
4x 5,000 DM	432x 5,000 DM
4x 2,500 DM	1,920x 2,500 DM
4x 1,500 DM	8,640x 1,500 DM
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ARTS / LEISURE

'Dream and Reality' As Seen in Vienna

By Alan Levy
VIENNA — The international vogue for turn-of-the-century Vienna has now reached Vienna itself. In an exhibit of spectacular proportions, the architect Hans Hollein, who just won the \$100,000 Frankfurter Architektur Prize, has transformed the Künstlerhaus, inside and out, into a dramatic collision of artistic, social and philosophical ideas. "Dream and Reality: Vienna 1870-1930" illuminates with intensity and hindsight and 2,200 objects a series of tensions that were seminal in shaping the 20th century.

Gold for the dream and gray for the reality is the motif and the museum's exterior and interior have been repainted accordingly. Outside, atop the gold-painted wing, is a giant gilded statue executed from a drawing Gustav Klimt once submitted as a proposal to decorate the University of Vienna Medical Faculty; at the other end is a front portal of the Karl-Marx-Hof, the Viennese housing development built between the two world wars. It is part of where the dream ended, with Austro-fascism and then Nazi socialism.

On the grand staircase is a parade of mannequins in Renaissance costumes designed by the court painter Hans Makart (1840-84) for Emperor Franz Joseph's 25th wedding anniversary in 1879. This last gasp of the old order gives way to a gasp of wonder at its antithesis: the Secessionist purity and Byzantine beauty of the architect Otto Wagner (1841-1918), a year younger than Makart, but a century apart. Wagner is represented by grills and designs and a lovingly re-created telegraph agency storefront that once stood on Vienna's Kärntnerstrasse.

According to Robert Weissenberger, head of the Historisches Museum der Stadt Wien, the city historical museum, which is presenting "Dream and Reality," it is "not just for art lovers," but a popular celebration. On the ground floor are no fewer than 500 exquisite originals — from eggshells and light openers to vases and gems — fashioned by the Wiener Werkstätte, the crafts shop founded by Josef Hoffmann. There are 18 works by Egon Schiele, a dozen by Oskar Kokoschka, and 27 by Klimt — some of their best work: Schiele's tormented self-portrait with spread fingers; his room in Neulandbach; Kokoschka's cityscape of Vienna from the children's house in Wilhelminenberg; Klimt's "Judith I" and "The Kiss."

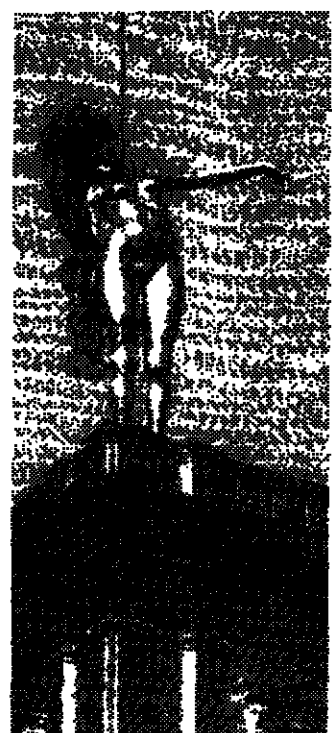
The piece de résistance is Klimt's "Beethoven Frieze," a fresco painted on the walls of Vienna's Secession gallery for its 1902 exhibition and not seen by the public since then. Sold in 1903 to a private collector, it was detached and removed to Switzerland, and acquired by the Austrian government 70 years later and restored at enormous cost. Parts are missing, but the quintessential Klimt illustration of the Ninth Symphony's "Ode to Joy" remains, with an odd mix of biblical severity and Art Nouveau humor. The room that was its original home has been re-created, complete with Max Klinger's marble statue of Beethoven, on loan from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

What electrifies "Dream and Reality" is its creators' skillful use of juxtaposition. Hitler shares a room with Theodor Herzl. Although Hitler didn't come to Vienna until 1934, he left both addressed themselves to the Jewish problem: Herzl with the Zionist solution; Hitler with the Final Solution. First editions of "The Jewish State" (1896) and "Mein Kampf" (1925) make the point eloquently. Freud, Mahler and Karl Lueger, the anti-

For years, the ethnologist Witigo Keller, who is also a designer, photographer and graphic artist, has made his living as an employee of the federal funeral office in Vienna, designing gravestones, coffins and urns. Now he has undertaken a "Funeral Art" exhibit at a new interdisciplinary art gallery. It is surprisingly upbeat (a Peruvian death doll giving birth to a living and bitter-sweet (a gravestone photo of a fat middle-aged woman identified only as "Fraulein"). There is a walk-in coffin that served as a bookcase in a Viennese home until its owner was ready to depart in it. Another coffin, painted by Otto Beck of Salzburg, is lively enough to wake the dead. The true treasure of Witigo's show is a mid-19th-century photo of "the late (but very recent) Dr. Petrus" by Albin Mitterer (1806-1873), who specialized in posed studio "farewell pictures" of the newly deceased sitting in a chair and dressed in Sunday best.

"Funeral Art Designed by Witigo," Kunstschanzle, Riemergasse 14, Tuesday through Thursday, through April 18.

Alan Levy is a Vienna-based author and journalist.



Klimt-designed statue of "Medicine" being placed on roof of gilded wing of Künstlerhaus in Vienna.

Semitic mayor of Vienna (honored with a throne and flag designed by Otto Wagner) come in for similarly uncompromising treatment.

World War I erupts in a large room crowned by a barbed-wire wreath above the bloodstained uniform in which Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated at Sarajevo.

"What we want to show, however, is not the whole war, but the transformation of mankind into the impersonal, inhuman machine we know today," said Günter Dürig, curator of some of the best rooms in the show. He succeeds in his purpose in the World War I room: a pair of 1914 greeting cards showing dead French, English and Russian soldiers hanging from a Christmas tree, and a room-within-a-room paying tribute to the philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951), who was a soldier in the first world war. On its inner wall are inscribed his words: "What we cannot speak about we must pass over in silence."

"Dream and Reality: 1870-1930," Künstlerhaus, Karlsplatz 5, daily through Oct. 6. Next year, the exhibition (probably minus Klimt's "Beethoven Frieze") will go to the Centre Pompidou in Paris, and Museum of Modern Art in New York.

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For years, the ethnologist Witigo Keller, who is also a designer, photographer and graphic artist, has made his living as an employee of the federal funeral office in Vienna, designing gravestones, coffins and urns. Now he has undertaken a "Funeral Art" exhibit at a new interdisciplinary art gallery. It is surprisingly upbeat (a Peruvian death doll giving birth to a living and bitter-sweet (a gravestone photo of a fat middle-aged woman identified only as "Fraulein"). There is a walk-in coffin that served as a bookcase in a Viennese home until its owner was ready to depart in it. Another coffin, painted by Otto Beck of Salzburg, is lively enough to wake the dead. The true treasure of Witigo's show is a mid-19th-century photo of "the late (but very recent) Dr. Petrus" by Albin Mitterer (1806-1873), who specialized in posed studio "farewell pictures" of the newly deceased sitting in a chair and dressed in Sunday best.

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Louis Malle's 'Alamo Bay' Is a Clumsy and Superficial Film

By Vincent Canby
NEW YORK — After the collapse of the United States-backed government in Saigon in 1975, more than 500,000 Vietnamese refugees made their way to the United States, approximately 100,000 settling in Texas.

MOVIE MARQUEE

ling in Texas and many of those along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. They fished and shrimped, by being willing to work harder and put in longer hours than the white Texan — or "Anglo" — boatmen, they prospered.

Because of the language barrier, the Vietnamese kept to themselves in their own makeshift communities. Initially times were good, but as prices for fish and shrimp fell, competition between the Vietnamese and the Anglos intensified until, in 1979, an undeclared war broke out. It was an ideal situation for the Kut Klux Klan.

The next couple of years were marked by firebombings of Vietnamese boats and houses and the destruction of their fish traps, with the Vietnamese retaliating in kind. In 1980, a young Vietnamese shot and killed an Anglo fisherman named Billy Joe Apkin.

These are the sad, complex, real-life events that serve as the source material for "Alamo Bay," directed by Louis Malle from an original screenplay by Alice Arlen.

At the heart of the film are three potentially interesting people. Glory (Amy Madigan) is a pretty, tough, headstrong young woman who has returned to the small fishing port of Alamo Bay to help her ailing father in his shrimp-shipping business.

Shang (Ed Harris), who used to "spark" Glory when they were in high school but is now married to a shrew who lives in hair curlers, is a Vietnam vet having trouble meeting the bank loan on his boat. Shang has the manners and mentality of a redneck bigot, but he also has a lot of primitive charm.

Dinh (Ho Nguyen) is a bright, shining-faced, optimistic young Vietnamese refugee, newly arrived in Alamo Bay, who goes to work for Glory and, in almost no time, is in a position to purchase his own boat. Dinh is a very rare creature, too good, you might say, to be true or, more important, to be effectively dramatic. His sunny nature eventually wins over the skeptical Glory, who stands by him when the white fishermen declare their war on the "gooks," as he stood by her when the Anglos threatened to close down her business because she dealt with the Vietnamese.

Like many other movies that have their origins in a general idea, "Alamo Bay" is almost shamefully clumsy and superficial — it is a manufactured "art." Watching it is an unhappy experience that never becomes illuminating.

Its mediocrity is especially surprising when one realizes that it comes from a director who, in the past, has virtually made a personal style by evoking humane comedy and drama from the most unlikely situations, including incest ("Murmur of the Heart"), child prostitution ("Pretty Baby") and a couple of guys sitting around talking ("My Dinner With André").

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'David,' a Discovery Among Old Masters, Draws Top Price

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Old Master sales retain the fun that seems to have gone out of the Impressionist and Modern master market. Discoveries are possible, with just enough uncertainty about the nature of the discovery to leave the poker-game touch that is the essential lure of the art market.

The game reached a climax on Wednesday at Sotheby's as a vast just cut off. Improbably dressed in velvet loin cloth, with a fur shawl thrown over his shoulder and a plumed hat, he stands with his head thrust back in a chiaroscuro that increases the theatrical atmosphere. The distant Caravaggesque derivation is obvious. So was, to Sotheby's experts, the manner of Rembrandt, if only because a famous version of that subject by the master is hanging in the Louvre.

The experts wrote back to say that they could not venture an opinion without seeing the picture. The owner dispatched it forthwith to 34 New Bond Street, London. It was there, under the low ceiling of Sotheby's vault, that Eric Turquin, Sotheby's leading Old Master expert, and his colleagues John Somerville and David Fyfe-Jamieson saw it in December. The canvas was too dirty to allow any judgment as to the touch of the brush. It was not until two cleaning tests had been carried out that the experts began to feel that they really had something.

How did it stand in relationship to the famous Louvre piece? Whatever the case, this was not a copy but a different version of the same subject. In the painting from Newcastle, David's head is seen three-quarters face, not sideways. The giant's head is smaller. The hair and beard are not so thick. Most important, the lighting is far less contrasted. One is reminded of the subdued interpretation of the Caravaggesque manner at the hands of Northern European artists, mainly French and Flemish.

Was the Newcastle "David With the Head of Goliath" an original produced by Rembrandt many years after his Louvre painting? Or could it be a derivative painting produced by a follower?

An encouraging factor for Sotheby's experts lay in the conclusion drawn long before by art historians that Rembrandt had executed a later version of his "David With the Head of Goliath." Otto Kurz said so in 1927. That conclusion is shared by D. Steven Pepper, the American art historian whose Rembrandt catalogue raisonné was published last year by Phaidon.

There are several other 17th-century versions, not just one — in the Ringling Museum at Sarasota, Florida; in Dresden, East Germany; and elsewhere. But the cleaning convinced Sotheby's experts that the Newcastle piece was from the master's own hand, and therefore must be the second version. Caution was nevertheless needed. The next step was to get Pepper's opinion on the picture itself.

Pepper, a former assistant professor at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore where he gave a course in 17th-century Italian painting, has zeroed in on Rembrandt's work more than any one else. In addition to his catalogue raisonné, which allowed him to study 214 works over a 10-year period, and to a number of papers, he is writing a critical catalog of 17th-century Italian painting from Emilia — works by Rembrandt, Domenichino, Guercino and others — for a traveling exhibition.

The Rembrandt specialist came to London, inspected the painting and gave it his blessing. In a telephone interview, he characterized it as "a work of great importance... an example of his desire to restate the early Caravaggesque image and of his desire to improve upon it and

on his early work." Such a desire, Pepper insists, is to be inferred from quotations found in Carlo Cesare Malvasia's "La Felsina Patrice," a collection of biographies published in 1678.

Heartened by Pepper's assurances, Sotheby's mounted a sophisticated, discreet marketing campaign. It would have been a mistake to project into the time-light a hitherto unrecorded work with a hazy past. Nothing is known about the painting beyond its acquisition in Northern England around 1900 by the vendor's father.

Curators, collectors and dealers were contacted. A climate of interest gradually built up as one after the other came to see the murky picture. The press release artillery was kept to a minimum. The cataloging was highly detailed but devoid of the fanfare that goes with obvious winners. It had the seemingly casual, business-as-usual flavor of old-time sales that the old guard of collectors, dealers and curators is so keen on. And it worked beyond any hope.

On Wednesday, Agnew's, the oldest London gallery dealing in Old Masters and a bastion of conservative British dealing, bid up to about £1.5 million. The rest of the fight was left to two commission bids, one placed with a dealer's agent in the room, another with Sotheby's experts.

At £2.2 million, paid by an unidentified private buyer, the new Rembrandt more than tripled the previous highest auction price, the \$600,000 paid in January 1984 at Christie's in New York for "Madonna and Child With Saint John the Baptist in an Interior."

Steven Pepper who, in addition to being a Rembrandt expert, has been a private dealer for seven years "on a modest scale," said, "As the word 'rembrandt' repeats the word 'David,' one can see the logic. Sotheby's estimate of £250,000 to £500,000 seemed about right."

The £2.2 million reflects three factors. The first is the surprise effect of a painting that is not just from a private source but one that had not been seen by any living collector. The second is the impact of scholarly writing on the art market these days. Without Pepper's catalogue raisonné of Rembrandt's work, "David With the Head of Goliath" would not have reached half that figure. Third, there is the prevailing realization that high-quality work

is becoming scarce right across the board, witness last week's Impressionist sales.

Under the circumstances, the moment an unrecorded important piece gets its certification from the pundits, it turns into gold. We have probably not seen the end of the increase in prices for the 17th-century Italians. They are the market substitutes for the vanished Late Renaissance masters.

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Servan-Schreiber Aims to Fight On

(Continued from Page 7)

from Cie. des Machines Bull and Thomson-CSF. Only about 10,000 workshops, all in public schools, will be created. Stressing training rather than the professional training advocated by Mr. Servan-Schreiber, the Fabius plan became little more than an extension of a computer-education project already underway for French schools.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber wrote to Mr. Mitterrand on Dec. 31, 1984, of his concerns about the course the project was taking. And, in a March 15 letter to the president announcing his decision to not seek renewal of his three-year term as head of the World Center, he wrote that his "fears about the government's choices in the delicate and crucial field of social computer use... have only worsened."

Despite his disappointment, Mr. Servan-Schreiber appeared optimistic. With "typical bravura," he said recently, "in spite of this temporary setback, advance is irresistible." He added that due to "a great, great appetite" of young people for the most advanced technol-

ogy, "government policymakers will be forced to give them what they want. That will force a change in the technology" used in the workshops.

He also expressed confidence that French reluctance to accept U.S. technological cooperation is diminishing. "The anti-Americanism of de Gaulle put into the blood of the French is not only finished, but people now even have an admiration for the Americans," he said.

The World Center was created in 1982, shortly after the Socialist electoral victory. Mr. Servan-Schreiber, already well-known for his support for the decolonization of North Africa, as well as his opposition to the development of the supersonic Concorde and nuclear testing in the Pacific, was put in charge in the World Center to ensure his crusade to seek technological solutions to the world's social problems, such as unemployment and Third World development. He had already outlined his views in a book, "The World Challenge."

But before long, the World Cen-

ter was embroiled in controversy. The top two scientists, both Americans from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, left due to irreconcilable differences with Mr. Servan-Schreiber over the administration of the center.

As that and other conflicts have proven, Mr. Servan-Schreiber does not retreat readily from a fight. The case of the computer-literacy centers will be no exception; he is far from ready to abandon the high-tech crusade.

"This is the final battle," he said, "and the most important one of all."

After a six-month hiatus from public view, during which he will begin work on a new book, Mr. Servan-Schreiber intends to return to the national forum. "Will the country understand that we are entering a new era?" he already asks, with a trace of apprehension in his voice. "And that '86 is too late?"

Undoubtedly, he will return to argue the case with zeal. "My duty," he said, "is to be part of the debate."

Paris Expects Big Soviet Orders Soon

Agence France-Press

PARIS — France expects to obtain two equipment contracts from the Soviet Union worth a total of \$400 million (about 3,840 million francs) within days, Edith Cresson, minister of industry and foreign trade, announced after a four-day meeting of a French and Soviet trade commission.

One contract is for a gas-processing plant at Astrakhan, to be handled by Technip SA.

The other is for a gas-desulfurizing unit at Tenzig, to be supplied by Lurgi-France, part of a West

German group. Mrs. Cresson indicated Thursday that the French share will be at least 60 percent.

Technip also hopes to win a \$300-million order for a drilling tube manufacturing plant.

Spie-Batignolles and other French concerns are competing with an Italian company for a steel plant contract at Orel. The contract is estimated at \$1 billion and France hopes to win at least half this business.

In addition, Thomson-CSF is in talks for the supply of 300,000 color television sets worth \$30 million.

France also hopes to increase its shipments of grain and other farm produce, cereals exports which last year totaled five million tons.

Last year was disappointing for France in its trade with the Soviet Union.

But a joint communiqué Thursday said the two countries intend to develop their trade "on a balanced basis, allowing for extra deliveries of Soviet gas to France."

At present, bilateral trade is well in the Soviet Union's favor. The communiqué gave no target date for a return to balanced trade.

Chance for Monetary Reform Seen

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — French government officials who are helping prepare high-level meetings of industrialized democracies say they are encouraged by recent statements indicating that the Reagan administration will be willing to discuss reform of the international monetary system with Western Europe and Japan.

In an interview with U.S. News & World Report, U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d acknowledged that monetary reform would be raised by participants at the annual summit of industrialized nations in Bonn next month.

Mr. Baker said the Reagan administration would be "willing to consider, or look at, any new approach" to reforming the international monetary system that might provide more stability. But he added, "I don't have anything in mind."

One of the French officials, referring to the linkage of trade and monetary issues, said, "We would like progress made on these issues in the upcoming meetings, and although not much is expected to happen until Bonn, we were encouraged by what Mr. Baker said."

"He sounded open and willing to talk about a range of international economic issues, which is what we are seeking as well," the official said.

The French officials, who declined to be identified, did not modify their government's position that world monetary reform must be tied to the beginning of trade liberalization negotiations in 1986. The Reagan administration wants a commitment to that date placed high on the agenda of the Bonn summit.

The leaders of the United States, France, West Germany, Japan, Britain, Italy, Canada and the European Community Commission are scheduled to attend the summit May 2-4.

But France apparently is softening its approach to calling for a world monetary reform conference in 1986, mainly because of resistance from West Germany, Britain and the United States.

"We would be isolated," one of the French officials said.

The proposal for organizing "a new Bretton Woods conference" first was made by President François Mitterrand of France before the 1983 summit meeting and was revived by Jacques Attali, his special adviser, during a meeting last month to prepare for the May summit.

The 1944 monetary conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, aimed at restructuring Western industrialized economies after World War II, led to the creation of the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Attali said that any new conference should be aimed at reforming the world's monetary system, stabilizing exchange rates and developing technological and trade cooperation with developing countries.

The linkage of trade and monetary reform also will be discussed at the annual ministerial meeting of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris on April 11-12.

In the magazine interview, Mr. Baker, who will head the U.S. delegation to the OECD meeting, specifically ruled out "another Bretton Woods or a return to fixed exchange rates."

West Germans See High Risk In U.S. Strategy on Soviet

(Continued from Page 7)

German-Soviet economic relations taken by the Social Democratic leader, Mr. Schmidt. "Working with our Eastern neighbors, with lots of contacts," Mr. Bangemann said, "we have the impression that this relationship can be further developed." He argued that this would not be detrimental to the United States, and suggested that America ought to "relax a little."

Mr. Bangemann made no effort to disguise the strong West German and European interest in expanding economic relations with the Soviet Union. "The Russians still have a very good position in Europe, with their raw materials, oil and gas," he said. "We want to introduce more commercial activities. There is a certain interest on the European side to do that — that is the major difference between American and European approaches to the East."

Mr. Bangemann conceded that there was a danger that this would strengthen the Russian hand, and that greater Soviet economic capabilities would augment its power worldwide. "There is a certain danger of this, especially in matters involving high technology," he

said. "But, on the other side, the closer an economic relationship is the more dependent you are."

"Gorbachev, to my mind," Mr. Bangemann said, "may have offered what can be the great line of the future: 'We do not want to export revolution.' But at the same time he is saying, 'We expect the Western countries not to export their political system.'"

Mr. Bangemann concluded, "If there could be a major understanding that there would be no rollback from the West or push from the East, there would be a common basis for economic and political relations that would be worthwhile. We must build a structure of confidence."

If the West Germans press this line hard at the summit conference in Bonn next month, there are sure to be fireworks with the Americans. But the West Germans are caught in a bind, needing the Americans, and access to American markets and technology, even more than they do expanded economic relations with the Russians. There is a good chance that, as in the past, the West Germans will put up a great fight before the summit conference, but leave their game in the locker room.

Yamazen Announces \$4-Million Soviet Order

TOKYO — Yamazen Co. said Friday it has an order for 30 computer-controlled machine tools worth 1.2 billion yen (\$4.7 million) from Stanko Import, a Soviet machine-tool importer.

The Japanese concern said it will ask permission from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to export the machines before early 1986.

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Don't Con Me! BY CHARLES M. DEBER

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BOOKS

ways, she was an anachronism, a survivor from the 19th century; within a few years of her death, in 1938, the dynasty she fought to preserve had been swept away forever. But she was also one of the first monarchs who had no qualms about submitting to the demands of 20th-century publicity — a favorite with interviewers and reporters, thoroughly at home amid the popping flashbulbs.

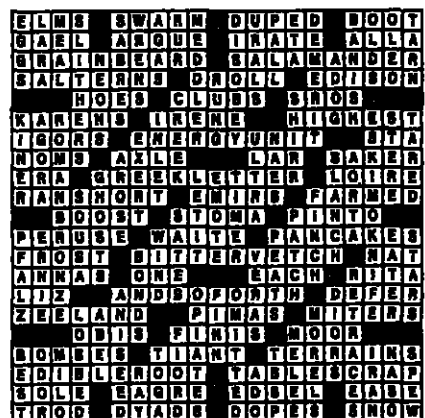
She was undeniably good-looking, as photographs confirm; she had style; and if rumor exaggerated the number and physical nature of her love affairs, she was undoubtedly given to forming ardent attachments — to the dashing Prince Barbo Sturbej, head of the Romanian royal household; to Waldorf Astor, the future husband of Nancy Astor; to Colonel Joseph Boyle, a Canadian-born soldier of fortune (and former Klondike prospector) who undertook a series of daring missions for Romania during World War I.

Not quite "the last romantic" of Hannah Pakula's title, perhaps, but a woman to whom purple patches and flamboyant attitudes came naturally, someone who fully exemplified what Pakula calls "the rhetorical extravagance . . . of the era." She wrote a great deal — everything from fairy tales to syndicated articles ("A Queen Looks at Life") — and if all else

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 BOOST SYOMA PINTO
 PERUSE WAITE PAUCAKES
 FROST BITTERVEYCH NAT
 ANNAS ONE EACH RITA
 112 ANDBOFORTH DEFER
 ZEELAND PIMAS WITERS
 ODIS FINIS MOOR
 BOWERS TIANI TERRAINS
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



had failed she could probably have made a respectable living as a romantic novelist.

Pakula doesn't allow herself to be carried away by the more florid aspects of Marie's personality. She is instead a level-headed commentator, who sets the queen firmly in her historical context (drawing extensively on unpublished diaries and letters, including those found in the archives in Bucharest), and she strikes a fair balance between her strengths and her limitations. Nor is she in any danger of confusing Romania with Ruritania. "The Last Romantic" has a serious tale to tell as well as a picturesque one, and its excursions into the labyrinth of Romanian politics and Balkan diplomacy are an integral part of the story.

It is a story that gets off to rather a slow start. Marie's father, the Duke of Edinburgh of that epoch, was the second son of Queen Victoria; hence, the Grand Duchess Marie, was the only daughter of Czar Alexander II. Between them her grandparents ruled about half the world, and the opening chapters of the book are crowded with dynastic detail and royal comings and goings — a little too much so, I would say, for anyone who is not heavily addicted to such things.

Nor do the early years of Marie's married life with the awkward and inarticulate Crown Prince Ferdinand make particularly enthralling reading. It was only when he succeeded to the throne in 1914 that she really began to come into her own, and only when Romania entered World War I on the side of the Allies that she became a full-blown international celebrity, a propaganda heroine and "warrior queen."

After the war, when the Romanian delegation at Versailles botched its case, she descended on Paris to help it out, installing herself in a suite of 20 rooms at the Ritz ("I feel that this is no time to economize") and dazzling the assembled statesmen with her wardrobe — point de Milan lace for the Italians, blue silk over silver brocade for the French, mouse-tinted de soie with hand-painted roses for Lloyd George.

There were other aspects of Queen Marie's later years that were no laughing matter, above all the growth of Romanian Fascism, while the intrigues of her son King Carol II constituted one of the most sordid of royal soap operas. Worse still was to come — "it might be said," Pakula writes, "that she died just in time," and it is hard to disagree.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Peugeot 205T driven by Bruno Saby of France skidded around turn during first leg of Kenya Safari Rally. The favored Audi team ran into trouble Friday, with both 1984 world champion Stig Blomqvist of Sweden and 1982 champion Hannu Mikkola of Finland having gearbox failures

Manfred Winkelhock of West Germany and designer Gustav Brunner went to RAM-Hart.

Toleman had to drop out because it could not find tires for an excellent car with drivers John Watson and Stefan Johansson. It broke last season with Pirelli and moved to Michelin. Goodyear refused to take on Toleman for 1985, saying it was fully committed to 16

It will compete only in Europe and races this season.

A new U.S. entry, run by Chicago businessman Carl Hass, sponsored by the giant Bantam Companies Inc., is due to start in the season with former world champion Alan Jones of Australia coming out of semi-retirement. The team is preparing for a full two-championship run in 1986.

The Italian Minardi team will run one car for Pier-Luigi Martini, with a Cosworth until a new motor is ready from Carlo Chiti, formerly of Alfa. Germany's Zakspeed, broadly experienced in many other classes, built a grand prix car in-house and signed Britain's racing medical doctor, Jonathan Palmer.

Ban on Young Tennis Pros Recommended

NEW YORK (AP)—Players under the age of 14 should be banned from turning professional or even playing in a pro event because of the physical and mental stress, a special commission of the International Tennis Federation has recommended.

The ITF still has to approve the recommendations, which will be presented by its eligibility commission in Paris in June during the French Open. The commission recommended that, at the age of 14, a player would be allowed to compete in four to eight professional events a year as an amateur; that at age 15 the quota would be increased to 12 tournaments, and at 16 a player would be allowed unlimited access to all pro tournaments.

If such a ruling had been in effect before, at least three top players — Tracy Austin, Andrea Jaeger and Kathy Rinaldi — would not have been allowed to turn pro. They did. Austin, now 22, and Jaeger, 19, currently are not playing because of injuries.

If the guidelines go into effect next January, likely the earliest possible date, it is believed that only one player would be affected: Mary Joe Fernandez, 23, of Miami, who has played in two pro tournaments. Among the several ranked players who turn pro each year would be the 19th-ranked Andrei Panatta, of Italy; the 20th-ranked Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina; Katerina Malekovic of Bulgaria; Stephanie Rehe of Highland, Illinois; and Melissa Gurney of Palco Verde, California.

Camacho to Fight Ramirez for WBC Title

Sluman Leads Lily by 1 in Greensboro Golf

GREENSBORO, North Carolina (Combined Dispatches).—Third-year pro Jeff Sluman overcame swirling winds Thursday to card six birdies on the way to a 64 in a pair that gave him a one-stroke lead after the first round of the Greater Greensboro Open golf tournament.

Sandy Lyle was at 67, followed at 68 by Joey Sindelar, Dan Pohl and Bobby Clampett. Larry Wadkins and Roger Maltbie each had 69.

Lyle, from Scotland, needs only to qualify for the last two rounds of this tournament to secure his full playing rights in the U.S. tour. He was the first man off the tee on the Forest Oaks Country Club course and got his 67 on the 40th before the spring winds kicked up.

(UPI, AP)

Ewing, Miller Voted Best College Players

ATLANTA (AP) — Patrick Ewing and Cheryl Miller, whose teams came short in the 1985 NCAA basketball championships, received a bit of consolation when they were awarded the Naismith Trophy as the nation's outstanding college players.

Ewing, the star center on Georgetown's NCAA runner-up team, and Miller, the Southern California team's first star in the semifinals of the Western Regional, were honored at the annual Naismith basketball trophy award ceremony.

[illegible]

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Chappy, FRANKFURT: Showers, 10-15 (55-60). LONDON: Showers, 10-15 (55-60). MADRID: Partly cloudy, 14-17 (57-61). NEW YORK: Rain, 18-12 (66-54). PARIS: Showers, 15-7 (59-45). ROME: Showers, 17-9 (58-44). TEL AVIV: Fair, 22-11 (72-50). ZURICH: Rain, 15-18 (64-43). BANGKOK: Foggy, 20-24 (73-61). HONG KONG: Partly cloudy, 18-22 (68-75). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms, 18-22 (71-77). TOKYO: Foggy, 16-12 (64-54).

NEW YORK — The Formula 1 grand prix auto racing season in Rio de Janeiro Sunday afternoon the McLaren team, which steamrollered the opposition last year with world champion Niki Lauda of Austria and runner-up Alain Prost of France, aware that its task will be tougher in 1985.

"Everyone will be looking to see if we fall flat on our faces," said Ron Dennis, the director of the McLaren team.

Both were quickly signed by Ligier. Meanwhile, the new Renault engine was ready to go. Renault had proved disappointing in trials by France's Patrick Tambay and Britain's Derek Warwick. The Williams team has its first three cars made of carbon-fiber car and a smoothest Honda engine than the "all carbon" cars of Williams and Ligier. Keke Rosberg struggled with last season's season.

Arrows showed strongly in tests, with Thierry Boutsen of Belgium.

gordon murray, lemans team boss, jokingly says, "I don't know if it's the best of Formula 1 cars, pulled out of the Formula 1 museum after winning the title with McLaren last season. That put the red and white cars on the same goodyear tires as such rivals as Ferrari, Alfa-Romeo and Renault. It's a pity, because the McLaren is a masterpiece — Renault, Lotus, Renault-BMW and Williams-Honda, Brabham-BMW and Ligier-Renault are on fire." It's tires that are on fire.

Gordon Murray, another design engineer, has drawn a typically neat new Brabham for two-time F1 world champion Nelson Piquet. The car will be powered by a turbocharged BMW engine, but the McLaren's speed last year, but the engine did not power reliable. Still, Brabham team owner Bernie Ecclestone, a sign for

Manfred Winkelhock of West Germany and designer Gustav Brunner went to RAM-Hart.

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SPORTS

As Baseball Begins the 1985 Season, AL Finds Itself Leagues Apart

Blue Jays Favored to Win the East, But in Tight Race With Tigers, Orioles

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At the moment, the American League East Division is big-league baseball.

More of the best teams and the best players call this division home than can be gathered together in all the rest of baseball combined.

This division is such an embarrassment of riches that fans barely know whether to applaud or bewilder at this state of affairs.

Over the past seven years, the five best cumulative records in major league baseball have been built by teams in the East.

An all-star team from this division probably could put together more impressive statistics, more Hall of Fame credentials and more marquee punch than a comparable squad from the majors' other 19 teams.

Think not?
How about a team of Lance Parrish, Lou Whitaker, Alan Trammell, Kirk Gibson, Jack Morris, Dan Petry, Aurelio Lopez and Willie Hernandez of Detroit; Cal Ripken, Eddie Murray, Mike Boddicker, Scott McGregor and Storm Davis of Baltimore; Lloyd Moseby, Willie Upshaw, Dave Stieb, Doyle Alexander and Bill Carlini of Toronto; Dave Winfield, Don Mattingly, Ricky Nickerson, Dave Righetti, Rick Cedeño, and Jim Rice, Wade Boggs, Dwight Evans, Mike Easler, Tony Armas and Rich Gedman of Boston.

And that's only from five teams, leaving out the likes of Milwaukee's Cecil Cooper and Robin Yount, Cleveland's Bert Blyleven and Andre Thornton.

Instead of grumbling about the injustice of four AL East teams finishing with better records last year than did the AL West Division champion, let us anticipate the marvelous potential of 1985.

Because the Detroit Tigers won the division title by 15 games, the rest of the gang immediately spent the winter getting better. Yes, the best division ever may have improved itself more than any other division ever did.

The Baltimore Orioles, world champions in 1983, were so good they slipped to fifth place that they spent \$12 million for three free agents in center field, a right fielder and a catcher at the start of the betting order, the Orioles have a trim and enthusiastic Fred Lynn in center, an impressive-looking Don Aase in the bullpen and when he returns from a hand injury in May, a 300-hitter to begin rallies in Lee Lacy.

As if that were not enough, the Orioles farm system has delivered a powerful designated hitter in

Larry Sheets, a young right-handed pitcher with a 0.00 earned-run average this spring in Ken Dixon and a third baseman, Fritz Connally, acquired in a trade from San Diego.

The Toronto Blue Jays already had youth, starting pitching and power. What they needed was a bullpen. So, the Blue Jays, whose team record for saves was 11, traded for Caudill, who last season had 45 victories-plus-saves, and left-hander Gary Lavelle, who had 19 saves.

In the process, the Blue Jays got rid of powerful but moody Cliff Johnson, who had hit 16 home runs; swift but fragile Dave Collins, who had 60 stolen bases, and the overrated Alfredo Griffin, a shortstop who combined no range — he had the fewest assists per game among regulars at his position — with a .248 on-base percentage.

With top prospect Tony Fernandez at shortstop all season and Len Matuszek, acquired from Philadelphia, adding power as left-handed batting designated hitters, the Blue Jays easily could surpass their 89 victories of 1984. How many more? They lost 15 games last year when they had led in the eighth inning.

It was not likely that George Steinbrenner would stand idle and watch all this. In center field the New York Yankees now have Henderson, who some day may be remembered as the greatest leadoff man in the history of the sport. They also have a new pitcher, Ed Whitson, fresh off winning 14 games for National League pennant-winning San Diego.

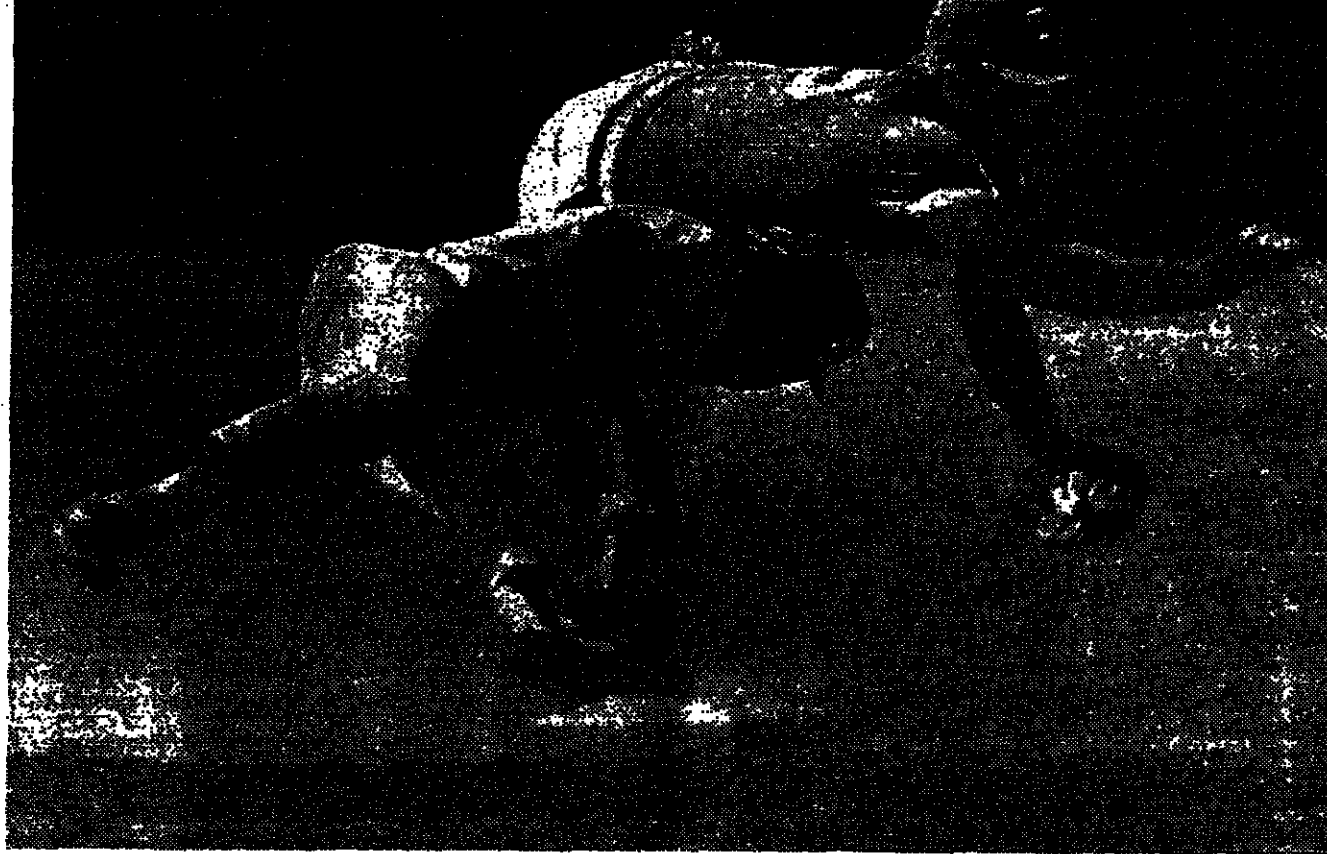
Henderson was placed on the 15-day disabled list Wednesday and will miss the first four games of the season. The team said, having sprained his right ankle sliding during an exhibition game March 17.

Still, the Yankees may have traded some of their players of the future for Henderson, but they gave up little of their present.

The Boston Red Sox, who had the most feared batting lineup in baseball after a midseason trade for clutch hitter Billy Buckner, improved by doing nothing. For once the Red Sox did not panic and trade their young pitchers. Instead, they are determined to let Roger Clemens (9-4), Al Nipper (11-6) and Dennis Boyd (12-12) grow up in Fenway Park. To help their struggling bullpen, they switched left-hander Bobby Ojeda (12-12) to relief and traded for much-injured veteran Bruce Kison.

Even the Tigers refused to help their 1984 by standing pat. They traded left-hander Pat Terrill, right-handed pitcher Wilcox, who had shoulder surgery, and Wilcox has come back just fine. So now the Tigers have even more starting pitchers.

Even though their manager, Sparky Anderson, hardly needed more hitters, he got a switch-hitter named Nelson Simmons, 21, who may have as ferocious-looking a frame as Walter Payton of the National Football League's Chicago Bears. Someday, the 6-foot-1 (1.85-meter) 200-pound (90-kilogram) Simmons will break a seat back in



Bobby Meacham played a little football with Toby Harrah of the Rangers on Thursday as Yankees won exhibition, 6-3.

Tiger Stadium with a home run. All this obviously means that five teams in the AL East will end up in a tie with 105 victories, right? No, there are weaknesses. So great are the strengths in the division that the only way to handicap is by the reverse process of spotting flaws.

First, the Yankees cannot win. Not enough pitching. They cannot beat all these powerhouses with a starting rotation that includes a 46-year-old knuckleballer, Niekro; a former fastballer who needs a change-up, Guidry; a 30-year-old winner, Whitson, and a pitcher with arm trouble, John Montefusco. Montefusco has been put on the 21-day disabled list because he has been bothered by a nerve in his left hip.

Besides, the left side of the infield looks ordinary, at best. The Red Sox could win. But they also seem vulnerable in such dangerous waters. Can either Clemens or Nipper, the latter currently out with an ulcer, win 20 by himself? If

they cannot, who can? Boyd, Ojeda and Bruce Hurst all were 12-12 last year. No team can win this division without three starters who have the potential of matching the 54-27 record of Morris, Petry and Wilcox in 1984.

The Red Sox are better, but not good enough. Also, almost all their hitters had a near-perfect season last year.

That leaves the Tigers, Blue Jays and Orioles as the only clubs with the three ingredients necessary for winning 100 games: three 17- to 20-game winners, a 175-homer lineup and a deep bullpen.

The Orioles are the long shot. McGregor and Boddicker have looked fine in Florida, but Davis seems to have misplaced his confidence. Dennis Martinez and Dixon may compensate for the loss of Mike Flanagan, whose injury will keep him out until August, but a 600 season from Davis is mandatory.

In the 1980s it has been the hungry, rising teams that have succeeded, while nothing has failed

like the memory of success. Already, the Tigers have shown cracks. Whitaker agreed to try to play third base, then changed his mind, annoying the old-school disciplinarian, Anderson.

Catcher Parrish, the team's linchpin, still has shoulder problems and is slated to be a designated hitter against left-handed pitching. Finally, the word this spring has been that Trammell, after both knee and shoulder surgery, may not be able to start in the field day after day.

These Tigers, because of their 35-5 start last year, never have had to win a long neck-and-neck pennant race. You never know which teams can handle it.

The Tigers now look only slightly stronger than did the defending league champion Brewers in 1982 or the Orioles in 1983.

Remember the "Big Blue Brew Crew"? This year Milwaukee could finish last. Baseball's law this decade is flux.

This spring's popular pennant pick is Toronto, and wisely so.

The Blue Jays are young and greedy, feel they have been overlooked too long and have plenty of experience. Bobby Cox is a sharp bench manager who could look very smart with a top bullpen. Outfielder George Bell has joined Moseby and Upshaw as a blue chip

hitter in the middle of the order. Even the Blue Jays, however, have their worrisome points. Just as the Orioles prospered in 1982 and the next season with overachieving platoon players, so Toronto has been stealing with the statistics it has gotten from the third base, catcher and designated hitter spots in its order.

Finally, the Blue Jays had only one player on the 15-day disabled list in 1983 and one last year. No team is that lucky with injuries. Toronto is due for some sprains and maybe worse.

This division will be far more fun to watch than to pick.

So, let's hold our breath, close our eyes and predict: Toronto, Detroit, Baltimore, Boston, New York, Milwaukee, Cleveland.

If They Are Wearing Masks, They Must Be Baseball Players

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Major league baseball may have given itself a trick instead of a treat.

Wednesday, the two sides in baseball's on-going labor negotiations agreed to expand league playoffs from five to seven games, which will push the start of the World Series back from Oct. 15 to Oct. 19. If all seven games are needed to decide the Series, it would end Sunday, Oct. 27 — if there are no rainouts.

That is four days before Halloween. Halfway through the National Football League season, and a season approaching winter in some northern cities. So what will be done about what may become the longest season?

"There's nothing you can do about it this year," said Jack McKeon, general manager of the NL champion San Diego Padres. "Someday, I suppose, we face the possibility of starting the season a week earlier."

"If we're in it, I don't care if we play until the middle of November," he said, echoing a

prevalent "so-what-if-it's-late" sentiment.

In cold-weather cities such as Montreal, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago, an early start might create as many problems as a late finish. The citizens of Montreal, annually threatened by early season rainouts and cold weather, have voted the money to dome Olympic Stadium.

"You're going to catch it one way or the other, at the beginning or at the end of the schedule," said the Montreal Expos' general manager, Murray Cook.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	20	16	.556	0
New York	19	17	.528	1
Washington	17	19	.469	3
Indiana	16	20	.444	4

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	21	15	.583	0
Charlotte	19	17	.528	2
Cleveland	18	18	.500	3
Albany	17	19	.469	4

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	21	15	.583	0
Houston	20	16	.556	1
San Antonio	19	17	.528	2
Utah	18	18	.500	3

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
L.A. Lakers	21	15	.583	0
Portland	20	16	.556	1
Phoenix	19	17	.528	2
Seattle	18	18	.500	3

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	21	15	.583	0
Charlotte	19	17	.528	2
Cleveland	18	18	.500	3
Albany	17	19	.469	4

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	21	15	.583	0
Philadelphia	20	16	.556	1
New York	19	17	.528	2
Washington	18	18	.500	3

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Transition

BASEBALL

American League

BOSTON — Placed Jerry Remy, second baseman on the 21-day disabled list. Released Jeff Newman, catcher, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release. Outfielder Ed Evers, infielder, and Mike Brown and Ed Glynn, pitchers, to Pittsburgh of the International League.

CLEVELAND — Placed Alan Thornton, designated hitter, on the 21-day disabled list effective March 24. Sent Jim Shaw and Keith Smith, infielders, to Columbus of the International League. Sent Brian Flaherty, catcher, and Juan Escobar, catcher, to their minor league complex for reinstatement.

NEW YORK — Placed Rick Lueck, outfielder, on the 21-day disabled list effective March 24. Sent Paul Fuld, first baseman, and Tom Niedermayer, catcher, to Omaha of the American Association. Sent Mark Holmsten and Rennie Martin, pitchers, to their minor league complex for reinstatement.

SEATTLE — Placed Tom Burris, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list effective March 24. Sent Ray Thomas, first baseman, and Dave Todd, pitcher, to their minor league complex for reinstatement.

TEXAS — Placed Mickey Rivers, outfielder, on the 21-day disabled list effective March 24. Sent Mark Holmsten and Rennie Martin, pitchers, to their minor league complex for reinstatement.

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Canadiens 8 Persons Indicted on 26 Charges Win a Rout Involving Tulane Basketball Games

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — What was billed as a potentially epic battle in La Belle Province fizzled into a one-sided rout for the Montreal Canadiens.

The Canadiens and their archrivals, the Quebec Nordiques, were tied for first place in the Adams Division.

Division entering Thursday night's game. The winner would get the inside track for the division title with two games remaining this weekend. One Montreal newspaper even devoted five pages to previewing the contest.

But the Nordiques, who have struggled against the Canadiens this season, winning one and tying one in eight contests, fell apart in the second period as Montreal scored four goals, two by Guy Carbonneau, on route to a 7-1 romp.

The Canadiens have 91 points in the National Hockey League's most competitive sector. Quebec has 89 and Boston 88. Montreal hosts Boston on Saturday and plays at Buffalo Sunday, while Quebec has a home-and-home series with Hartford. The Sabres' other game is Saturday at Toronto.

Elsewhere, it was Boston 5, Buffalo 3; the New York Rangers 5, St. Louis 4; Philadelphia 3, the New York Islanders 0 and Hartford 2, Washington 0.

"We started thinking about this game two weeks ago," said Carbonneau, who scored one goal with Montreal short-handed. "We knew we would have to meet Quebec and beat Quebec. The way both teams were playing the last five games, I thought it would be close."

"I think everyone in this room expected a close game tonight. But I think that on most of our 2-on-1s or 3-on-2s, we put the puck in the net. And once we had the lead, we knew we had them in our system."

After the teams ended the first period tied at 1, goals by Mario Tremblay, Carbonneau's two and Larry Robinson's score on a power play clinched matters.

United Press International

NEW ORLEANS — A grand jury returned a 26-count indictment against three basketball players, three students and two suspected bookmakers Thursday in the alleged point-shaving case that reportedly involved cocaine and cash and has brought basketball at Tulane University to the verge of extinction.

The New Orleans district attorney, Harry Connick, said the players were indicted for fixing three games, not two as had been reported since last week when the first arrests were made. Connick also said the investigation could widen.

The indictments claim that the players fixed Tulane's Feb. 16 loss to Virginia Tech in addition to the two games previously mentioned, against Southern Mississippi and Memphis State.

A few hours before the indictments were announced, the university's president, Eamon Kelly, said he would propose that men's basketball be abolished. He said he was taking that step because of the criminal charges and because of a school investigation that has concluded that cash payments were made to players by the coach, Ned Fowler.

Kelly said he had accepted the resignations of Fowler and two assistants, Mike Richardson and Max Pfeiffer, after learning they paid cash to players in direct violation of NCAA rules. He said Fowler was not connected with the alleged point shaving.

The most serious charges are against Gary Kranz, a junior from New Rochelle, New York. He was indicted on nine counts of distributing cocaine to the players, one count of possession of cocaine, 10 counts of sports bribery and three counts of conspiracy.

Two of Kranz's fraternity brothers were charged. Mark Olensky of Fair Lawn, New Jersey, faces 10 counts of sports bribery and three of conspiracy. David Rosenberg of Wilton, Connecticut, was indicted on two counts of conspiracy.

Suspected bookmakers Roland Ruiz, 48, and Craig Bourgeois, 23, both of New Orleans, each were indicted on five counts of sports bribery and one of conspiracy.

Sports Illustrated magazine, in an article published Thursday, reported that Williams received \$8,550 for his part in manipulating the point shaving in games against Southern Mississippi and Memphis State.

The Times-Picayune States-Item newspaper reported that Williams said he received \$10,000 in a shoebox from an assistant coach when he agreed to play for Tulane in 1981. This season, Fowler gave him an envelope containing \$100 every week, the report said.

The paper identified the assistant coach as Tom Green, now coach at Fairleigh Dickinson in New Jersey. He has denied the charges.

Williams admitted to the cash payments — which are unrelated to the alleged point shaving — in a taped statement given authorities after his arrest, the newspaper said.

Pick in West Is Twins or White Sox, But Mariners Could Surprise Them All

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Who can win the AL West? Well, the New York Yankees figure to have a pretty decent farm club at Columbus, Ohio. It would be a good bet.

But, since the Columbus Clippers play in the International League, how about the Seattle Mariners?

Does not this division deserve to be represented in the playoffs by a team that never has had a winning season?

If not the Mariners, then why not Minnesota? Would it not be justice if the Twins won a flag the year after Calvin Griffith finally sold them? Besides, in the playoffs, how can baseball do without a manager, Billy Gardner, named "Stink"?

The most talent belongs to the Chicago White Sox. Did last year and does once again. Few question that. But how can you love a team that wins 99 games one year, then the next wins only 74?

That .154 percentage drop is the biggest in the majors since 1949; and the White Sox did not even have an excuse. They were the worst team in close games, going 17-32 in contests decided by one run; the worst in coming from behind, winning only 29 times, and the worst at losing by more than five runs, 27 times.

Adding Ozzie Guillen at shortstop and Bob James in the bullpen, plus a team rebound from the shame of 1984, may well put the White Sox back in the playoffs. But do they

